2, TAMARIND LANE,
Shilotri Bank Building, Fort,
BOMBAY,
is the new address of
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO.
which please note.

EDITED BY
S. G. HORNIMAN, 1918—19

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY
MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI

VOL. VIII, NO. 306 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1920. TWO ANNAS

2, TAMARIND LANE,
Shilotri Bank Building, Fort,
BOMBAY,
is the new address of
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO.
which please note.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

SAILING TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON
CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be in possession of Pass Ports.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.
1920		
18th December	Kalyan	8,987
23rd "	Morvada (a)	8,193
28th "	Mantua	10,885
1921		
1st January	China	7,932
5th "	Mashobra	8,736
8th "	Caledonia (b)	7,572
15th "	Devanha	8,092
22nd "	Sicilia (c)	8,988
29th "	Moren (d)	10,890
5th February	Kaisar-i-Hind	11,430
12th "	Plassy	7,346
19th "	Malwa	10,883
26th "	Naldera	15,825

(a) "MORVADA"—B. I. Company's Fares Calls at Port Said and Plymouth only.
(b) "CALEDONIA".—Terminates voyage at Marseilles, but Special Railway Facilities will be arranged in connection with this ship only.
(c) "SICILIA" & "PLASSY".—Through steamers from Far East. Call Bombay for Mails only.
(d) "MOREA" & "NALDERA".—Through steamers from Australia. Only have limited accommodation available for passengers fro Bombay.

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN
It is notified that there will be NO Specia Trains across France for some considerabl time to come
DOGS—Under no circumstances can Dog be conveyed by the Company's passenger carrying steamers.

SAILING TO STRAITS AND CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

Date.	Steamers.	Remarks.
31st December.	Naldera —	Calls Colombo, Fremantle, Adelaide Melbourne and Sydney.

SAILING TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date.	Steamers.	—
20th Dec. —	Karapara — —	East and South Africa.
17th " —	Lhasa — —	Karachi direct
8th " —	Linga — —	Karachi via Kathiawar Ports 9-30 a.m.
1st " —	Manshobra — —	Karachi direct
22nd " —	Varela — —	Busreh direct.

Terms and Rates of Freight and passage of P. and O. and B. I. sailing may be arranged with.

MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort. Bombay

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamers	Commanders	Tons	Arrivals	Departure
Hongkong Maru	K. Yamada	5954	19th Dec.	26 Dec.
Yoshida Maru	O. Hideshima	4921.	24th Dec.	4th Jan
Maru No. 8	M Kojaka	4741	15th Jan.	22nd Jan

*This steamer arrives from New York via Karachi, and sails for Calcutta via Colombo
For freight and passage apply to
E. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort. Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers	Captains	Arrival.	Departure.
Siam Maru	S. Kondo	14th Dec.	25th Dec.

For Freight and Passages, etc., apply to
K. KIIIMA
Manager.
Ballard Road. Bombay

Ladies Blouses Washed As. 6 to Re. 1
" Cleaned Re. 1 to Rs. 2-8
Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.
High Class Cleaners & Launderers,
HAMAM STREET, Fort,
BOMBAY. 2

BANKING.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESEEVE FUND....£1,500,000
SILVER RESEEVE FUND $23,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.

LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 49, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbia	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

C. M. WILSON,
Agent.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD
(Incorporated in England.)

Head Office:—4, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Baghdad Basrah, Basrah City, Amara, Billah, Mosul, and Bahrein.
Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid Up Capital £765, 342
Reserve Fund £220,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,197,40
BOMBAY BRANCH.
(Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.)

INTEREST allowed on Deposits Fixed fo one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixe Deposits received for shorter periods at rate to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit at 4 per cent. per annum.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans an Credits granted on approved Security and every description of Banking and Exchang Business undertaken.
Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
Securities received for Safe Custody an Interest and Dividends collected fo clients.

A. F. HUCKER.
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: Ahmedabad.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	66,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favourable terms—Rules on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,800,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£ 750,000
Reserve Fund	£1,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE
BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen 60,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Yen 45,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 9,650,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA

BRANCHES:

LONDON	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAIFOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAMAN
SOORABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE Business transacted.

J. IHARA,
Manager.
56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 76,000,000
Reserved Fund	Yen 50,000,000

Head Office:—YOKOHAMA.

Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newahwang, New York, Osaka, Peking Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore ourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Hamburg, Saigon Branches:—
Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT Accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

M. OTSUKA,
Manager.
Post Box No. 204.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...Rs. 12,00,00,000/
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....Rs. 7,58,73,150/
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 1,51,51,016/6/
RESERVE FUND .....Rs. 8,50,000/

BRANCHES, London, Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.
SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazar, 20 Apollo Street.
Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
Rangoon—Bassein.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Chandausi.
Cawnpore—Hathras.
London Office 9, Bishopsgate.
London, E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/ interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

L. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1870.

No. 615, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,32,000.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 80 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to.

GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF MORVI LIMITED
(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY).

HEAD OFFICE:—Fort Bombay.
BRANCH:—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.
LONDON AGENTS: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Subscribed Capital..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Rs. 40,00,000
Reserve liability for calls ... Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds ..... Rs. 2,63,000
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest at 3 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.
STERLING DRAFTS AND TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.
STOCKS & SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.
All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

C. I. PAREKH & CO.,
Agents.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	4,00,00,000
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	80,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 18-9-20	59,68,715

HEAD OFFICE:
2, Marshan Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 239, Shaik Memon Street.
Share Bazar, Rogay Building, Apollo Street
LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below the figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS: received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS. Interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.
Banking business of every description transacted.

A. B. OLIPHANT,
Ag. Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1915.

	Rs.	a.	P.
Capital authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,65,017	8	2
Reserve Funds	15,69,858	4	5

Dividend of the rate of 12 per cent. per annum has been declared, by the Bank in paid-up capital.

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Bombay	Jullundur	Montgomery
Calcutta	Jammu	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Patiala
Delhi	Karachi	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hapur		Umballa City
Hoshiarpur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc. of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:

RUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager.

IMPORTERS
OF ALL SORTS OF TYPEWRITERS AND ASSESSORIES.

Rebuilt Remington and Oliver Typewriters are offered to the Public at a reduced price to make room for February shipment. A trill solicited.

Mangaldas Dayabhai & Coy.
72, Apollo Street, Fort.
BOMBAY.

THE SHILOTRI BANK LD.
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
Investor's Balances awaiting employment carried on liberal terms
Investment Securities bought and sold.

SAVINGS BANK	5 % P. A.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS	3 % P. A.
FIXED DEPOSITS	6½ % P. A.

The cautious and conservative policy of Investment followed by our Bank is well known among our customers. Apply for further information to,

DR. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI, M.A., LL.D.,
Managing Director.

HEAD OFFICE
6-7, Clive St., Calcutta.
NATIONAL INDIAN
MARTIN & Co.,
Managing Agents
INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.
Insure under An Endowment Policy
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—if
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXACIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to—
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager, Calcutta.
G. N. B. Vaz.
Branch Secretary,
LIPTONS BUILDINGS, 33, APOLLO STREET, FORT
BOMBAY.

FIRST CLASS INDIAN MANUFACTURING & SELLING HOUSE
THE BOMBAY LEATHER GOODS DEPOT.
253 A, GRANT ROAD, NEAR CHARNI ROAD JUNCTION.
We Manufacture first Class BOOTS, SHOES, SUIT CASES, ATTACHE CASES, DESPATCH BOXES, TRUNKS, HOLDALLS SOILED LINEN BAGS and fancy Leather GOODS of every discription. Guaranteed first class Finish and Workmenship.
Proprietors:—Tajuddin Goolam Hoosein & Co.
Managing Proprietor:—Tajuddin Ebrahim Chowgale, Late Manager of Patea, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

THE
BHARAT INSURANCE CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1896.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

	Rs.
Funds exceed	33,50,000
Annual Income exceeds	6,00,000
Claims paid about	27,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready advertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.
Pushing agents wanted all over India.
A. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Buildings),
Lahore

JUPITER GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED
Subscribed Capital Paid up Capital
Rs. 1,50,00,000 Rs. 23,74,790
Head Office: BOMBAY
FIRE MARINE
CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS
CHIEF AGENCIES:
AHMEDABAD Laxmidas L. Saraya Specl. Representative

CALCUTTA	Andrew Yule & Co., Ltd.
KARACHI	Rameshwardas Banarsidas
MADRAS	W. H. Brady & Co., Ltd.
RANGOON	Tookersey Moolji & Co.
EAST AFRICA	Bombay Africa Trading Co., Ltd.

LIFE—FIRE—& MARINE.
MODERATE PREMIA—LIBERAL CONDITIONS
aims settled immediately Numerous testimonials
WANTED: Agent.
Apply to:—
THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
16, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOR FACTORIES, MERCHANTS AND MILITARY CONTRACTORS

In our Factory everything has been manufactured by machinery worked by electricity. We manufacture Galvanized Sheets, Petrol Drums, Anchor Brand Buckets, Water Tanks, Paint Drums, Tea Coffee and paint boxes, etc., etc., and all kinds of tin work used for military purposes. Every work will be done according to your sample in English Style with a guaranteed satisfaction.
RATES MODERATE.
Trial order is earnestly solicited.
MOOSAJI VALIBHOY PATRAWALA.
Oppo. Police Chowki, Null Bazar
Post No. 6. BOMBAY

WOULD YOU POSSESS
that strange mysterious power which charms and fascinates men and women, influences their thoughts, controls their desires and makes them supreme masters of every situation? Life is full of alluring possibilities for those who master the
SECRETS OF
HYPNOTIC
Influence, for those who develop their magnetic powers. You can learn at home; cure diseases and bad habits without drugs; increase your income; gratify your ambitions; drive worry and trouble from your mind; improve your memory. Overcome trials and difficulties. Our free booklet—THE PRIDE OF INDIA—tells you how.
WRITE FOR IT TO-DAY.
THE LATENT LIGHT CULTURE
TINNEVELLI—INDIA.

WANTED.
WANTED—STUDENTS for training in Unipathy and examination for title by correspondence. Capital prospect of success in practice. For prospectus apply to the PRINCIPAL. Institute of Unipathy, 171 Bowbazar Street, Calcutta, enclosing 4 anna stamp for reply.

SILK SUITI

For one suit at Rs. 12, 20, 28, and 40

LADIES' STOCKING
of Mercerised Silk at Rs. 21 per doz

KHAKI CYCLING HOSE
of cotton at Rs. 12 and 18 per doz

PLAIN BENARSI SARI
5 yds. × 44 ins.
of Fine and Superior quality at Rs. 65

Shri Krishna & Co.,
Opp. Ghats, ESPLANADE, GIRGAUM.

Dr. BATLIWALA'S MEDICINES.

AWARDED GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS IN INDIA INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITIONS

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE OR PILLS.—For all kinds of fevers Malaria, Influenza Ague, etc. Price Rs. 1-2 each.

BATLIWALA'S BALAMRIT for Weak Children and thin adults. Tonic. Rs. 10 each.

BATLIWALA'S (CURE-ALL) BALM—for all kinds of Pain, Strains, Headache, etc. As. 9 each.

BATLIWALA'S (GENUINE) QUININE—Tablets one grain each in Bottles of hundred. Rs. 1-4 each

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS—for pale and anaemic people. An aphrodisiac Rs. 1-8 each.

BATLIWALA'S (DIARRHOEA MIXTURE—for dysentery and diarrhoea and for Cholera. Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S (GENUINE) QUININE Tablets two grains each. Rs. 1-12.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH POWDER. As 4 each.

BATLIWALA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT for all kinds of itches, Dhobi, etc., etc. As. 6 each.

Sold everywhere in India and also by
Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA SONS & CO.,
Warli, Laboratory, Bombay, 1.
Telegraphic Address:—
BATLIWALA WARLI, BOMBAY.

He's Happy!

AS your baby grows happily from month to month he needs a changing food to keep him strong and contented. THE 'ALLENBURYS' FOODS contain graduated proportions of the elements essential to your baby's brain and body development.

The **'Allenburys' Foods**

MILK FOOD No. 1 • From birth to 3 months
MILK FOOD No. 2 • From 3 to 6 months
MALTED FOOD No. 3 From 6 months upwards

Obtainable of all Chemists
ALLEN & HANBURYS Ltd., London

Trade Mark

Everything wholesome and of light and even texture when "Raisley" is used for the raising.

It is so reliable an aid to home baking that even beginners find it easy to turn out the most perfect home-made cakes, bread & pastry.

Raisley
The SURE raising powder
Formerly known as Paisley Flake

Write to Brown & Polson, 6, Bouverie Street, London, England, for a copy of the recipe book. It is worth writing for.

AMUSEMENTS.

XMAS EVE

Friday the 24th December 1920.

THE DIVINE GIFT

"What is the greatest gift with which the Gods can dower a new born child?"

In six parts Super excellent Photo-Play.

Messrs. K. D. & Brothers

Offer Cordial X'mas Greetings and New Year to their patronsl ,and respectfully invite them to their sumptuous feast of the senses at the favourite

West-End Cinema
X'MAS WEEK.
DAILY CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
SATURDAY, the 25th December
CLEOPATRA
(Million Dollar Fox Production)
Novel by Rider Haggard,
Featuring Theda Bara.

SUNDAY, the 26th December.
LES MISERABLES
(Million Dollar Fox Production)
Novel by Victor Hugo,
Featuring William Farnum.

MONDAY, the 27th December
DAUGHTER OF THE GODS
(Million Dollar Fox Production)
Featuring Annette Kellermann.

TUESDAY, the 28th December.
SALOME
(Million Dollar Fox Production)
Featuring Theda Bara.

WEDNESDAY, the 29th December.
WOMAN
(Maurice Tourneur Special Production)
Featuring Florence Billings.

THURSDAY, the 30th December.
WOMAN THOU GAVEST ME
(Paramount Special Production)
Novel by Sir Hall Caine,
Featuring Katherine Macdonald.

FRIDAY, the 31st December.
WOMAN GOD FORGOT
(Cecil B. Demelle's Production)
Featuring Geraldine Farrar.

SATURDAY, 1st January, 1921.
THE WHIP
William Brady Production
Screen Virgin of the Famous Drury Lane Success.

SUNDAY, the 2nd January.
LEST WE FORGET
Metro Special Production
Featuring Rita Jolivet.

MONDAY, the 3rd January.
WHOM THE GODS WOULD DESTROY
Adapted from Charles R. Macaulay's famous novel. sweeping vision of human passion from birth of man to the present.

TUESDAY, the 4th January.
THE TERROR ISLAND
Paramount Artcraft Production
Featuring Harry Houdini, the famous Handcuff King

WEDNESDAY, the 5th January.
DARBY AND JOAN
From the pen of Sir Hall Caine featuring Dervent Hall Caine, the author's son and the beautiful star Ivy Close.

THURSDAY, the 6th January.
GIRL OF THE SEA
A Williamson Submarine Production featuring Betty Hillburn.

FRIDAY, the 7th January.
DARING HEARTS
A Vitagraph production featuring the inimitable Francis X. Bushman and lovely Beverley Bayne.

THE EMPIRE
TO-DAY 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Oui, Oui, Direct from Paree
MAX LINDER
The French Farceur
in
"THE LITTLE CAFE"
From the Broadway Stage Success.
A MEAL OF MERRY MIRTH.

THE EXCELSIOR
TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p. m.
FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY
W. BANVARD
presents his
LONDON MUSICAL COMEDY Co.,
Including the
LONDON BEAUTY CHORUS
In the Latest London Successes

To-day Thurs. 23rd and To-morrow Fri. 24th at 9-30 p.m.
First Time in Bombay
GIRLS & GIGGLES
GIRLS & GIGGLES
"GIRLS & GIGGLES"
A New Mirthful Musical Melange

Sat. 25th Dec.
No Performance

Sunday 26th December at 5-30 p. m.
Reduced Price Matinee.
"GIRLS & GIGGLES"
ELABORATELY STAGED, GORGEOUSLY DRESSED
Booking at Rose and Co., up-to 6 p.m after 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

THE EXCELSIOR
TO-DAY AT 6-30 P.M
"SHADOWS OF MY LIFE"
The inside story of a tragedy that startled the world.
THE LIFE STORY
of
EVELYN NESBIT THAW

THE EMPRESS
To-day 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m
A PATHE SERIAL!
The Concluding Chapters of the Mystery That's the Town is Guessing
WHO WAS
"The Third Eye"
Of course all the Tangles are unwoun. in the closing Chapters.

Bombay's Popular picture rendezvous
CINEMA MAJESTIC
presents
TO-DAY and ALL WEEK
The final Instalment
of Brothers' detective Serial
THE INVISIBLE HAND
featuring
ANTONIO MORENO
See the end of the startling and mysterious story of secret service. A master mind against master crook.
Four shows daily; at 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10 30; p.m.
NEXT WEEK
A MAJESTIC Supreme production
FIVE NIGHT'S
adapted the Screen from the Famous Novel by
VICTORIA CROSS

IMPERIAL
The Premier Picture Palace of BOMBAY; LAMINGTON ROAD.
TO-NIGHT
THREE EPISODES OF
"THE DAREDEVIL JACK"
Episode 11 FLAMES OF WRATH
Episode 12 THE UNSEEN HAND
Episode 13 BAITNG THE TRAP
AND
PATHE GAZETTE
LATEST
NEXT-WEEK
THE GRAND FINALE OF
DAREDEVIL JACK
AND
HARROLD LYOLD
THE BIG GUN OF COMEDY IN
"HAUNTED SPOOKS"
TIME
7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. daily
Matinees on Bank Holidays and Saturdays at 5 p.m. and Sundays at 3-30 and 5-15 p.m.
POPULAR PRICES
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE
RENDEZVOUS OF THE CULTURED,
Every day at 6-30 & 10 p. m.
LAST TWO NIGHTS OF THE REMARKABLE DRAMA
"The Woman Michael Married"
SHE DEMANDED MARRIAGE as a reward for heroism and he paid—the strangest marriage on record.
ALSO A FINE COMIC
A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT!!
Prices:—Re. 1-8, Re. 1-, Ans. 8 and 4. (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2) (Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each)
HOLIDAY ATTRACTIONS:
COMMENCING 25th (CHRISTMAS DAY) at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
A GRAND VAUDEVILLE PROGRAMME
Combined with pictures.
"Cottrells Troupe"
Including the baby performer
EDITH.
ACROBATIC STUNTS
NEW SONGS & DANCES,
AND COMEDY SKETCHES.
(Prices as usual)
NO INCREASE IN PRICES.

ABSOLUTELY THE LAST CHANCE!
This Evening the Million-Dollar Wonder-Picture
"THE RETURN OF TARZAN"
will be screened positively
FOR THE LAST TIME!
Please Note:—The magnificent Picture will be exhibited this evening only. To-morrow Friday it will NOT be screened; but on that day (X'mas Eve) another superb Drama will be presented to the Bombay Cinema-goers.
ONLY 1 DAY MORE!
Messrs. K. D. and RROTHERS
beg to remind their Patrons that only one Day—Thursday—is left for them to see the Brothers"
MILLION DOLLAR PRODUCTION
"THE RETURN OF TARZAN"
(8 Reels—9,000 feet)
THE WHOLE PICTURE COMPLETE IN ONE SHOW.
Tickets can be booked from 10 a.m. (S.T.) at the
West-End Cinema
(New Churney Road).
Four Shows To-night—5; 6-45; 8-30 and 10-30 p.m. (S. T.)
Look out for our
CHRISTMAS FORTNIGHTLY
Sumptuous Feast of the Senses—
15 Monumental Pictures one every day.
Commencing Friday 24th December at the popular
West-End Cinema
(New Churney Road)

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY!
Commencing Sat. 25th Dec.
FIVE NIGHTS
BY
VICTORIA CROSS
AT
Cinema Majestic
(Tram Terminus, Girgaum).

Every satisfaction cooking guaranteed
Booklet free on request
ANNAPURNA COOKER CO.
Near Cinema GIRGAUM

COMMENCING XMAS EVE
Colossal Holiday Attraction
A FORTNIGHT OF FILM MASTERPIECES
14 World-Famous Pictures in 14 Days.
These feature productions will be shown for one day only and will NOT be repeated.
MADAN THEATRES LD. HAS THE HONOUR TO PRESENT

THE EMPIRE
To-morrow Friday 24th December 1920
"Queen of the Sea"
Featuring Annette Kellerman

Xmas Day 1920
"SORROWS OF SATAN"
Marie Corelli's anfous Novel

Sunday 26th December 1920
'Passing of the Third Floor Back'
Featuring Sir Johnson Forbes Robertson

Monday 27th December 1920
'Triumph of Venus'

Tuesday 28th December 1920
'Thelma'
Marie Corelli's Most Admired Novel

Wednesday 29th December 1920
'Mr. Wu'
featuring Mathesan Lang

Thursday 30th December 1920
The Wonder Story of the Age
'Tarzan of the Apes'
From the original story by Edgar Rice Burroughs

Friday 31st December 1920
'Romance of Tarzan'
The Cataclysmic Romance of a Primeval Man and his modern mate

Saturday 1st January 1921
Charlie Chaplin
in the Trenches
'Shoulder Arms'

Sunday 2nd January 1921
'Vendetta'
Marie Corelli's Great Work

Monday 3rd January 1921
'Masks and Faces'
Starring every leader of the British Stage

Tuesday 4th January 1921
'Holy Orders'
Marie Corelli's Masterpiece

Wednesday 5th January 1921
'Within the Law'
Featuring Alice Joyce

Thursday 6th January 1921
'Better Ole'
The Great War Play

Friday 7th January 1921
"Infatuation"
featurlng Gaby Deslys

Please note the change of time from our special Advertisement.

THE EMPRESS
To-morrow Friday 24th December 1920
"East Lynne"
Featuring
Miss Blanche Forsythe as Lady Isabel

Xmas Day 1920
The Wonder-story of the age
"TARZAN OF THE APES"
From the original story by Edger Rice Burroughs

Sunday 26th December 1920
'Romance of Tarzan'
The Cataclysmic Romance of a Primeval Man and his Woman mate

Monday 27th December 1920
'Mickey'
Featuring Mabel Normand

Tuesday 28th December 1920
The Tale of most famous Lovers
'Romeo and Juliet'
Featuring
Francis Bushman and Beverley Bayne

Wednesday 29th December 1920
'Intolerance' Part I
Or Love's Struggle through out the Ages

Thursday 30th December 1920
'Intolerance' Part II

Friday 31st December 1920
Charlie Chaplin
in
'Burlesque on Carmen'

Saturday 1st January 1921
'Merchant of Venice'
Featuring
Mathesan Lang

Sunday 2nd January 1921
'Last Days of Pompeii'
Love's story in terrific setting

Monday 3rd January 1921
'Barrier'
The famous Novel by Rex Beach

Tuesday 4th January 1921
'Macbeth'
featuring Sir Herbert Tree

Wednesday 5th January 1921
'Deemster'
By Hall Caine

Thursday 6th January 1921
'Mahabharat'
The Colossal Epic of the Bharata Nation

Friday 7th January 1921
'Julius Caesar'
The greatest film of the age since "Quo Vadis"

Please note the change of time from our special Advertisement.

THE SERIAL IS PASSING AWAY!
Two mose Days at your Disposal!
To-day and To-morrow!
LAST TWO EPISODES—5000 feet.
Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present
To-night and up-to Friday next the Final two Episodes of their immensely popular Serial
"The Screaming Shadow"
featuring the celebrated Stars
BEN WILSON and NEVA GERBER
A COMEDY IN THE PROGRAMME.
To-night: 5-30; 7; 8-45; and 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)
Globe Cinema
(Sandhurst Road)
Are you prepared for the
CHRISTMAS WEEK AT THE GLOBE?
Learn and Rejoice that the sumptuous Million Dollar William Fox Production is in store for you here during the Week Commencing 25th December.
"ALADIN AND THE WONDERFUL LAMP"

LOOK OUT
For the Great X'mas Picture!
specially booked for the palatial Picture Theatre, GLOBE CINEMA
NEXT WEEK
"Aladin and the Wonderful Lamp"
(All the 10 Parts Complete—the Picture Entire)
William Fox has succeeded in making a truly wonderful Picture out of the delightful and popular Tale from The Arabian Nights. The Atmosphere of Magic and Weirdness—the Pomp and Display of Baghdad at the height of its glory—the simple Devotion of "the Faithful" at prayer-time the sands of Arabia and the terrible storm, all combined give a wonderful realism to this Film that has cost THIRTY LAKHS OF RUPEES.
The Marvellous Acting of Fox Kiddies—Carpenter and Virginia Corbin—add to the effect, which is one of deep sensual pleasure and intellectual refinement.
"Aladin and the Wonderful Lamp"
appeals to the young and the old alike. Surely no one can afford to miss this Mighty Film.
NEXT WEEK AT THE
Globe Cinema
(Sandhurst Road.)

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE "EMPIRE" is a BRITISH-MADE TYPEWRITER. Hence efficiency combined with durability. Sole Agents, CITY SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING STUDIO, 281, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PLEASE register your orders early for PAUL ALMOND CHRISTMAS CAKE. Tasting and delicious. Price exceptionally low. Trial solicited. PAUL & CO., Confectioners, 363, Hornby Road, Fort. 7138

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Experienced SHORTHAND TYPISTS. Apply Box No. 1584, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7226

WANTED—A competent HALL PORTER for a first class Hotel in Bombay. Only those having previous experience should apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 1571, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7140

WANTED.—Competent DAY BOOK CLERKS and a LINEN-KEEPER for a first class Hotel in Bombay. Only those having previous experience should apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 1559 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7057

FIRE INSURANCE SHORTHAND TYPIST required by first class Tariff Company. State qualifications. Good salary will be paid to competent man. Apply Box No. 1591, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7262

WANTED—A young energetic man knowing ACCOUNTS and CORRESPONDENCE. Only men with practical commercial experience need apply to Box No. 1588, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7258

OFFICE ASSISTANT WANTED. Must be active willing and intelligent. Previous experience preferred, but not essential. Graduates may apply. C. MACDONALD AND CO., 11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort. 7263

WANTED for the Lady Northcliffe Hindu Orphanage, Chinchpokli, Parel Road, Bombay,—a Secretary—well-versed in Account Keeping and English and Gujarati Correspondence. Apply, within a fortnight, with testimonials, stating qualifications and salary expected, to the HON. SECRETARY. 7261

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—The services of some youth's and young girls to attend the stalls in the Grand Xmas Fete near Charni Road Station opening on or about 24th December from 4 p.m., to 12 p.m., (S. T.). Applicants should see the undersigned personally up to Thursday the 23rd instant between 10 a.m., to 7 p.m., B. D. MEHRAS Pandal Grand Xmas Fete, Queen's Road, Near Charni Road Station. 7182

WANTED.—A MANAGER for a first class Cotton Mill under construction in Calcutta, must have sound organizing capacity and detailed knowledge of every branch of a Cotton Mill, including lay out of building and machinery. None need apply who have no previous experience in responsible position in a Mill. Pay according to qualifications. Apply stating terms and previous experience to Box No. 1592, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7270

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A Young Gujerati just returned from Japan after experience in Import, Export Line and expert knowledge of cotton, wants to enter into partnership or serve as Manager in Indian firm. Ready to go abroad. Apply Box No. 1589, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7259

WANTED.

WANTED TO BUY—100 Shares of Bando & Co., Oriental Steam Navigation Shares in one or small lots. What offers. Apply Box No. 1582, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7203

WANTED ON HIRE—A well ventilated BUNGLOW near Nepean Sea Road or Colaba Sea side essential. Possession required within a week. Apply stating particulars to Box No. 1577 Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7168

WANTED—AGENTS to sell shares of the Calcutta Knitting and Wollen Mills Co., Ltd., promising a dividend minimum dividend of 15 per cent. even in the first year. Please apply to Messrs. S. M. DAS & CO., Managing Agents 281/2A, Bow Bazar Street, CALCUTTA. 7241

FOR SALE.

WE HAVE A CHOICE RANGE of Gold and Enamel Links, Fancy Waistcoat Buttons, Gold Safety Pins, and a host of other useful presents. ASQUITH AND LORD, LIMITED. Opposite Clock Tower, Bombay. 7164

TWO excellent BARGAINS—Two FIAT Limousine Cars, very slightly used. FOR SALE at RELIANCE MOTOR WORKS, LTD. Lamington Road, Bombay. Please apply sharp. 7187

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTORS. Best locality in Girgaon, facing Tram road, about four thousand square yards with buildings on, also vacant Land. Only bona fide buyers may apply to Mr. G. V. GANU, Opposite Cinema Majestic Pendse's Wadi Girgaon, Bombay. Telegraphic Address "Paintings Bombay." 7169

FOR SALE—One Complete CLOTH PRINTING PLANT, consisting of one six Colours Printing Machine and one Two Colours Machine also Yarn and Cloth Mercerising Plant Complete, with all necessary Gearing, and a number of Copper Designs Rollers. Apply MAYASHANKER, THACKER and Co., Fort, Bombay. 7040

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY—For private users and dealers, to obtain at prices much below manufactures' wholesale rates ALUMINIUM KITCHEN UTENSILS of the very best quality. The goods offered are the produce of Czechoslovakia and the buyer has the advantage of the low state of that country's currency. The stock is open for inspection at No. 51 Watson's Annexe daily from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. No purer quality of Aluminumware has ever been offered India. 7228

FOR SALE.

TAXIWALA—Good opportunity, Bombay Race Season. For immediate sale. One Brand new special six studbuker car. ran only 300 miles for turning up original price Rs. 7,800 to be sold for Rs. 7,500. Apply D. A. CAMA, Sirdar Mansion, Hammam Street, Fort. 7211

WE ARE SHOWING a splendid selection of RICH SILK TIES, in various shapes, Annas 4 per Tie, reduction for purchase of 3 Ties. Special Cartoons for three or six Ties for presentation. ASQUITH AND LORD, LIMITED. Opposite Clock Tower, Bombay. 7162

STAMPS.—An Advertisement Offer. Given Away Absolutely FREE for one month only, to the first thousand bonna-fide Collectors —who enclose this advertisement with 3as. in Stamps for postage and registration,—a Compplete Set of 9 Poland 1919, Post Dues, catalogued 2sh. 7d. IMPERIAL STAMP CO., LTD., Allahabad. 7227

WE ARE SHOWING a choice selection of Fitted Dressing Cases, Fitted Attache Cases, Hand Bags in Silk or Leather, Leather Jewel Cases, Silver Mounted Umbrellas, Fancy Silk Scarves Smart Styles, Leather Blouse Cases, Selected Perfumery. Suitable gifts for Ladies. ASQUITH AND LORD, LIMITED. Opposite Clock Tower, Bombay. 7165

AT OUR ESTABLISHMENT may be seen Fitted suit Cases, Fitted Shaving Cases, Fitted Writing Cases, Shirt, Tie and Handkerchief Cases, Letter Wallets, Tobacco Pouches, Walking Sticks, Mounted Umbrellas, Leather Collar Boxes, Leather Collar Bags, Hair Brushes in Case, etc., Suitable gifts for Men. ASQUITE AND, LORD, LIMITED. Opposite Clock Tower, Bombay. 7163

TO BE LET.

TO LET.—A commodious BUNGALOW on Vikhroli Station with compound and outhouses. For rent and particulars see OOMLDRAM BHAGWANDAS 113/117, 3rd Bhoiwada, Bhuleshwer, Bombay. 7231

TO BE LET—GODOWNS, Pucka Vicinity Docks Frere Road Trams, storing capacity 81,000 sq. ft. Apply PURSHOTTAM JAMNADAS & Co., 37-41-A, Samuel Street, Bombay, No. 3, Telephone No. 2023. 7129

MATHERAN HOPE HALL HOTEL—Unequalled for its excellence of cuisine, treatment, etc. Separate dining table Rooms available. 7202

TO LET—Temporary or, on lease, BUNGALOWS at "Dongarasi Road," Walkeswar, Commanding Sea View. Apply, S. D. DAVER, 41, Nawab Buildings, Hornby Road. 7124

GODOWNS and GARAGES newly constructed, at Nesbit Road, next to Mazagon Police Court. Apply Mr. JEEJEEBHOY, "Nesbit Hall," or C/o Yorkshire Insurance Co., 78, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. 7094

TO BE LET AT SEWRI—VACANT PLOTS OF LAND near proposed Cotton yard. On long or short lease at Rs. 0/12/0 to Rs. 2/- per sq. yard. According to situation sizes, etc. Apply PURSHOTTAM JAMNADAS & Co., 37-41-A, Samuel Street. Bombay, No. 3. Tele. No. 2023. 7130

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE TOOLSIDAS TEJPAL MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to Article 71 of the Company's Articles of Association, the first ordinary general meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay on 30th day of December, 1920, at 3-15 p.m., (S.T.) to transact the following business.

(1) To confirm the appointment of Messrs. Chhotalal M. Kothari, Maneklal Ujamshi Mulji as additional Directors.
(2) To elect Directors in place of Messrs. Carsundas Tejpal and Mooljl Haridas who retire by rotation but being elegible offer themselves for re-election.
(3) To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
(4) To lowest any other business that may be brought forward by the chairman.

By order of the Board of Directors.
CHHOTALAL JAGJIWAN & CO.,
Agents.
Dated this 18th day of December 1920.
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. 7173

THE TOOLSIDAS TEJPAL MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE OF STATUTORY MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the STATUTORY MEETING of the Members of the above Company, pursuant to Section 77 of the Indian Company's Act 1913, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company 72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 30th day of December, 1920 at 3 p.m., (S.T.)

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 21st December 1920 to 30th December, 1920, both days inclusive.

Dated this 16th day of December, 1920.
By order of the Board.
CHHOTALAL JAGJIWAN & CO.
Agents. 7174

MANDALAY MUNICIPALITY.

WANTED.

APPLICATIONS are invited by the undersigned for the post of an Assistant Health Officer in the Mandalay Municipality on a salary of Rs. 400—20—600 per mensem, with a conveyance allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem.

Candidates must possess a Registerable Medical Qualification and a British Diploma in Public Health.

No private practice will be allowed.

Applicants should state age and nationality.

Applications, together with copies of testimonials as to health and character, and an authenticated copy of Diploma, should reach the undersigned by the 31st January, 1921.

The successful candidate will be required to join his appointment at once, and to pass an examination by the Lower Standard in Burmese within a year of his joining the appointment.

He shall, if made permanent, have to contribute to the Municipal Provident Fund.

By Order,
(Sd.) B. N. MULLAN,
M.B., C.M., (Edin), D.P.H., (Camb)
Health Officer,
Mandalay Municipality.
Mandalay, dated 29th November, 1920. 6881

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WANTED.

A. ELECTRICAL ENGINEER,
1. Pay up to Rs. 400.
2. Will be guided in all respects as regar leave, T. A., Security, etc., by Alwar regulations.

Apply before 15th January to Hom Minister in His Highness' Government Alwar, (Rajputana).

B. "SUPERINTENDENT WORKSHOPS,
1. Salary and conditions same as above.
Apply to the

STATE ENGINEER.
6991 Alwar, (Rajputana).

NOTICE.

WANTED—A first class HEALTH OFFICER for the Surat City Municipality on a monthly salary of Rs. 300-20-500 plus Rs. 30 as conveyance allowance. Only those who possess a British diploma in Public Health need apply. The appointment will in the first instance, be made on probation for a period of six months; and if he is confirmed he will have to bind himself by an agreement to serve this Municipality at least for a period of two years from the date of his confirmation. No private practic will be allowed while in service. Applicants should state their age, caste, qualifications, previous experience if any and whether they know Gujerati language or not. Applications should reach the undrsigned on o before the 20th Jancary 1921.

RANGILDAS G. MEHTA.
Chief Officer.
Surat City Municipality.
Surat Municipal Office,
Dated 17-12-1920. 7196

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S JOINT SERVICE CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT

Steamer	Tons.	Sailing about.
Boyne	4,500	29th December, 1920
Canadian Conqueror	5,500	6th February 192
Trewyn	5,5,150	3rd March 1921

For particulars of freight, etc., apply to Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO Agents. 6886

FOR SALE.

BUILDING STONES such as Copry Khanki Rubble, Corner stones, Metal Header, etc.

Also machine extracted "Sisal Hemp or Agave Fibre". For samples and rates apply to the AGENT the Powai Estate, 50, Medow Street, Fort. 7149

NOTICE.

DESIRABLE SEASIDE SITE.

WHEREAS it is intended that a lease of the foreshore land at Purbhadevi Road bearing N. S. No. 1673 (part) and more particularly described below, shall be sold by the Collector of Bombay by Public Auction, notice is hereby given to intending purchasers that an Auction Sale of the said plot of land will be held before the Collector of Bombay in his office in the Old Town Custom House, Fort, on Saturday the 15th January, 1921, at 12 noon.

DESCRIPTION.

All that piece or parcel of land situated in the North of Old Purbhadevi Road, bearing part of N. S. No. 1673, measuring about 1880 square yards and bounded as follows:—

On the North:—by the Mahim Foreshore.
On the South:—by the property of the Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co., Ltd
On the East:—by a public passage and beyond that by N. S. No. 1648.
And on the West:—by a public passag and beyond that by part of N. S. No. 1674 belonging to Mr. Dhuru.

A plan of the land can be inspected in the Office of the Superintendent Bombay City Survey and Land Records Office on or before the date of Auction.

Bombay, Collector's Office,
December, 1920.
(Sd.) J. P. BRANDER,
Collector. 7208

THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT 1898.

NOTIFICATION OF A POLICE ACCOMMODATION SCHEME AT SANDHURST ROAD WEST.

SCHEME FOR POLICE ACCOMMODATION WITHIN THE AREA COMPRISED IN THE KHETWADI SECTION OF MUNICIPAL WARD D.

SCHEME NO. 35.

PURSUANT to Sections 27 (1) and 39 of the above Act, Notice is hereby given that the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay have, under the provisions of Section 38 of the said Act, made a Police Accommodation Scheme.

The limits of the area comprised therein (such area being estimated to contain 868 square yards) are as follows:—

On or towards the North, by Khetwadi Main Road,
On or towards the East, by land leased by the Board to Dr. F. R. Parekh,
On or towards the South, by land leased to Messrs. Ambelal Sarvotam Pai and Mancharam Mahandas, and
On or towards the West, by land leased to Mr. A. S. Palkhiwalla.

The Office of the said Trustees at Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay, is the place where particulars of the said Scheme and a Map (Estate Agent's plan No. 249, dated December 1st, 1920) of the area comprised therein may be seen at all reasonable hours.

No land is proposed to be acquired by the said Trustees for the purpose of the said Scheme.

Dated this 13th day of December, 1920.
E. G. TURNER,
Chairman of the Board.
7222

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

WE have admitted Messrs. PANDHARINATH RAMRAO DALVIE, and EKNATH RAMRAO DALVIE as Partners in our firm.

DALVIE BROTHERS.
7257

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on and from the 1st January, 1921, a town duty will be levied on all raw cotton imported into the City of Bombay by sea or land from any part of India at the rate of one rupee per bale weighing approximately 3½ cwts.

Such duty will be collected by the Officers of the Bombay Port Trust, the B. B. & C. I. Railway, and the G. I. P. Railway at their respective Docks, bundars and stations.

(Sd.) H. B. CLAYTON,
Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Bombay.
7238

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that one Mr. K. VENKATRAMAYA consigned to me on 27th November, 1920, 200 bags of Jaggery from Samalkot on which I advanced Rs. 4,050 in cash and Rs. 3,000 worth 2 hundis of Nos. 16 and 17 on Pannalal Kupchand, Bombay. I waited for the arrival of the bags for 5 days, but they did not arrive. Suspecting foul play I have ordered Pannalal Kupchand not to accept the said 2 hundis. Whoever buys or sells same will run a risk of losing their own money.

RANGILDAS RAMDAS POONEKER.
7255

LOST.

ONE SHARE CERIFICATE in respect Simplex Mills Ltd., No. 6075 standing in the name of Lallubhai P. Parekh has been LOST or MISLAID.

The Public are warned not to deal in any way with the said share certificate. If the said certificate, if found, may kindly be returned to

SHIVANARAYAN NEMANI.
Old Share Bazar.
8, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.
Bombay, 23rd Dec. 1920. 7269

NOTICE.

BACK BAY RECLAIMATION SCHEME

WANTED—7000 Malabar hardwood RAIL WAY SLEEPERS (9ft. by 10 in. by 5 in.), 4000 to be delivered at Marine Lines and 3000 at Kandivli station.

Sealed tenders marked "Tender for sleepers' will be received by the undersigned at his office (behind the Old Customs House) up to noon on Tuesday, the 4th January, 1921.

LI. W. LEWIS,
Resident Engineer,
Back Bay Reclamation Scheme.
7265

THE SYDENHAM COLLEGE OF COMMERCE AND ECONOMICS, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL EVENING COURSES.

6 lectures on "THE THEORY and PRACTICE OF FOREIGN EXCHANGES" will be delivered on WEDNESDAYS, at 6 p.m beginning on the 12th January 1921, by Prof. M. L. Tannan, B. Com. (Birm.). Fees Rs. 3 for the course.

6 lectures (IN MARATHI) on "THE ECONOMIC ASPECT OF SOCIAL REFORM" will be delivered on Fridays at p.m., beginning on the 7th January 1921, by Prof. R. M. Joshi, (M.A., LL.B.) (Bombay), B. Sc. (Econ.). Admission free.

6 lectures (IN GUJARATI) on "INDIAN RAILWAYS" will be delivered on Mondays at 6 p.m., beginning on the 10th January 1921, by Prof. Hiralal L. Kaji, M.A., LL.B (Bombay). Admission free. 7264

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are hereby informed that, on account of the Magh Mela, which will be held at Allahabad from the 14th January to the 12th February, 1921, the booking of all goods traffic (including coal) and livestock to and from Naini Station will be stopped from the 5th January to 13th February, 1921, both days inclusive.

The public are therefore requested to arrange their despatches accordingly.

By order,
P. C. SHERIDAN,
General Traffic Manager.
127, Calcutta, 8th December, 1920. 7003

WANTED.

HEAD DRAUGHTSMAN required for a large Government Office in Poona. Must be fully capable of taking charge of a Drawing Office and Staff, thoroughly conversant with all branches of a draughtsman's work including plotting, enlarging and reducing of plans and sections and taking out areas. Knowledge of Photography and developing will be a recommendation.

Permanent position. Pay Rs. 150 rising to 250. Applications, which must state age and contain full details of professional experiences, should be in own handwriting; envelope marked "Draughtsman" and addressed to:—

THE CONSULTING SURVEYOR
to the Government of Bombay, Poona.
18th December 1920.

WIRELESS TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH APPARATUS.

the latest improved system (of E.S.A. of Sweden).

The Indian Engineering Co, (Electric Dept) are in a position to supply or undertake installations of the above Apparatus.

Telephones for 60 Miles to 420 Miles.

Telegraph messages from 180 to 1200 Miles at Day Time.

At night time, double the capacity than above for the same Apparatus.

Estimates and further particulars supplied free. Mr. Nystroem will see if desired in the matter. 7223

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE KILACHAND MILLS, LTD.

THOSE SHAREHOLDERS who have not yet paid in either the Allotment money or the amount of two Calls already made, are hereby notified by the following resolution of the Directors.

The Board hereby require you in terms of the Article of Association of the Company to pay the said amount and interest thereon on or before the 10 day of January, 1921, to the Company at its registered Office at the above address.

The Board has further resolved that in the event of non-payment at or before the time named, the shares in respect of which the said amount is due will be liable to be forfeiteted and also to give you notice, which we hereby do, that all shares the amount due in respect whereof is not paid by the date aforesaid, will be forfeited accordingly, and you will remain liable to pay any sum or sums unpaid in respect of the Calls on the said shares notwithstanding forfeiture.

By Order of the Board,
KILACHAND DEOCHAND & CO.,
Agents.
7267

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ABDULHOOSEN NOORBHAI MOTIWALLA, of Bombay Bohra Mahomedan Inhabitant has agreed to sell the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim to or upon the said property by way of mortgage, inheritance, lease, sale, gift, lien or otherwise however are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 54, Esplanade Road, in Fort Bombay, in the Mercantile Bank Building within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived and the purchase will be completed without regard thereto.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that vacant piece of Farzendari land, situate at Dhunji Dungaria Street, containing by admeasurement 53 1/3 square yards or thereabouts together with a well and Havada standing thereon and situated within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1/1383 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 677 and Street No. 65 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North by the property at Tyabji Kaduwalla, on or towards the South by the property of Dossabhai Karkanawalla, on or towards the West by the said Dhanji Doongaria Street and on or towards the East by a sweepers passage.

Dated this 20th day of December, 1920.
PAYNE & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
7218

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr SORABJI MOTABHAI PAVRI, of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, possession, easement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 11, Hammam Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land and ground together with the messuage, tenement and dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Modi Street Cross Lane, and Fort Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 50 (fifty) square yards or thereabouts, be the same a little more or less and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 707, New No. 5906, Old Survey Nos. 1006-1007 and New Survey No. 9267, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 2643 (a), Street Nos. 5-7-9, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the said Mody Street Cross Lane, on or towards the South by the property of Ardeshir Hirjibhai Malegamwalla, on or towards the West by the property of the Trustees of Memon Masjid and on or towards the East by the property of Hormasji Merwanji Ghaswalla, and which premises are now in the occupation of the said Sorabji Motabhai Pavri.

Dated this 22nd day of December, 1920.
AMARCHAND & MANGALDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
7268

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of MAHADEO DALAYA, of Bombay, Ahir Gowli Hindu Inhabitant, a landed Proprietor, residing at Dhobi Talao, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

SUKHLAL MAHADEO also of Bombay Ahir Gowli Hindu Inhabitant, a Share Broker, residing at Dhobi Talao, without the Fort of Bombay, the son of the abovenamed deceased ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come, and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this eighth day of December in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty, and in the Eleventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL.
Acting Registrar.
W. J. HOWARD.

The 8th day of December, 1920.
Messrs. SABNIS & GOREGAOKER,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
7184

LEGAL NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 794 of 1919.

SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed 13th day of March 1919.

SUMMONS TO ANSWER Plaint under Section 27, O. V. rr. 1, 5 7, and 8 and O. VIII. r 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

AHOMEDALLY GULAM HUSSEINMANI a firm carrying on business at Sutar Chawl Street outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

versus.

BISHAMBER NATH SHAIMLAL a firm, carrying on business at Kenari Bazar, Delhi. outside Bombay ..... Defendants.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, and and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India, Greeting: Whereas the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed a Plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant whereof the following is a Concise Statement, viz.:—

The Plaintiffs claim from the Defendants Rupees 2,843-15-6 as per particulars annexed to the Plaint herein with interest thereon and the costs of this Suit. You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 25th day of January 1921 at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the Suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence, and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 26th day of March 1919.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.
For Prothonotary.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 26th day of March, 1920.
Messrs. UNWALLA PEEROZSHAW & PAPA,
Plaintiffs Attorneys.
7258

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

AUCTION SALE OF 48 SURKHAS JANGBARI NEW CLOVES.

On FRIDAY, the 24th instant at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of Seth Lalji Godhu at his shop at Vadgadi and on account and at the risk of Memon Janoo Hasan.

48 Surkhas Jangbari cloves new mark K L & 5½ New.

Remaining after weighing over 33 surkhas out of 81 Surkhas purchased after seeing personally.

AUCTION SALE OF 59 BALES BOMBAY PRESS COTTON.

On MONDAY, the 10th January at 5 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Cotton Green Colaba by order of Bhut Jeshanker Bhanwan and on account and at the risk of N. Fatehally.

59 bales Bomby Press Cotton.

Above bales are lying at the godown of Seth Vassanji Khimji at 35 Pashta Lane Colaba.

MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay 23rd December, 1920.

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers
Present.
Wonderful Animal Serial
A MONUMENTAL THRILLER THAT WILL STARTLE AND THRILL THE WORLD.

"The Lost City"
"The Lost City"
"The Lost City"

Is a distinct surprise in serial production, going further in its thrills and sensations than anything yet produced for the screen.

Laid in the African Jungles and vast desert stretches, the story calls for all the wild denizens of this adventuresome quarter of the world, and thus we find uncivilised natives, lions, tigers, leopards, elephants, camels, gorillas, chimpanzees, zebras, giraffes, alligators, and many other wild animals, all playing their parts in this gigantic story, adding their own individual thrills to this sensational tale.

Deep into the jungle went the daring company of players to enact this thrilling and intensely dramatic story, braving the very jaws of death in their determination to picture the terrifying dangers of these strange lands, uncivilized people and ferocious beasts.

Hazardous indeed was the venture of the big company, but the story called for realism and this could hardly have been possible with caged or tame animals. Hence the trip into the jungle itself, to tempt the many beasts to display their natural ferocity before the camera, while the performers portrayed the many sensational scenes of this marvellous production.

at the

GLOBE CINEMA
Sandhurst Road.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay).

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT WAIDEN ROAD.

(Mahalauxmi) in Jasawulla Bungalow.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJI & Co., will by order of Messrs. Khurus and Co., the attorneys for the Surviving Mortgagee Bai Sherbanu Eduljee Tavadia and on account and at the risk of Bai Maneckbai widow of Maneckji Sethna; Framroz Maneckji Sethna, and Nowroji and Bai Perozbai Maneckji Sethna the mortgagors and in pursuance of the power of sale resumed to the said mortgagee under th of sale resumed to the said mortgagee under the indenture of mortgage deed dated the 5th May 1916, sell by public auction on THURSDAY, the 13th January 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) the undermentioned household furniture on the abovementioned place:—

Cupboards, sofas, easy chairs, dining tables, bedsteads, dumb_waiter, etc.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay 23rd December, 1920.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

AUCTION SALE of Household and Office Furnitures, Cloth Pieces, Gramophones with Records, Artistic Oak-wood Furniture, Sundry Articles, Bicyles, Horses and Carriages, etc., etc.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 27th December 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Artistic household and office Furniture such as drawing room suites of soafs and chairs, armed and armless chairs, mirror-door cupboards, writing and dressing tables, fancy teapoys, mirror sideboards fancy cupboards, book-stands etc. etc.

Under instructions from Kenneth Mo.I. Kemp Esqr. the Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the estates and effects of the followin~ persons Radhakishan Tulsidas an Insolvent:

1 Mehta Box and 1 Scale.

Re: Shamji Ramji and Co. Insolvent of Calcutta. Mehta Box. 1 gadla and 1 Takia.

Property of Mr. Sidney Crutchley:

Artistic Oakwood Furniture.

By order of an Insurance Co. concerned:—

1 Crank Case 5 ton "White" Lorry.

3 Dozen New phone Records and 6 horns.

1 Oxy Acetlyne Welding Plant.

Bycles, Horses and Carriages.

At 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

BONA FIDE SALE.

Wearing apparels, chairs, cupboards, travelling trunks, typewriter sponges, canvas etc., etc.

By the order of H. C. B. Mitchell, Esy., the Administrator General of Bombay and the Administrator of the estates and effects of the following persons. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 10th January, 1921 at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their Auction Rooms No. 16 Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

1. Estate of Edmund Bruno Pereira:—

Iron safe, rubpoard, copying press tables chairs, typewriter, sponges, canvas, sample oil bottles, etc. etc.

1 Bale Red Sea Sponge.

2. Estate of Mrs. Adella Blow:—

Travelling trunks, hat boxes, towels pillow cases Blankets handkerchiefs, sheet table clothe Lady's wearing apparels, etc. etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay Dec. 23rd 1920.

DON'T BE PUZZLED
Insist on Having Only
S. C. SEAL'S
INK TABLETS

which are brilliant and non-corrosive cheap and best. Free samples to school masters and merchants. Blue, Black Violet and Green with fancy tin box. Each kind 15 annas per gross. Red, Re. 1-6 per gross.

AGENTS WANTED.

Sarat Chandra Seal,
15-3 — Lakhshmi Datt's Lane,
P. O. BAGHBAZAR, Calcutta.

AMUSEMENTS.

COMING! COMING!!

THE COLOSSAL MILLION-DOLLAR WONDER PICTURE OF WILLIAM FOX.

Specially booked for the Palatial Picture Theatre, GLOBE CINEMA,

NEXT WEEK!

Commencing, Saturday 25th December to Friday 31st December.

"ALADIN AND THE WONDERFUL LAMP"

The Mightiest the Oldest, and the World-renowned Gem of the Arabian Nights.

All the Ten Parts Complete.

The Whole Picture Entire—from beginning to end.

A GORGEOUS EXTRAVAGANZA

which appeals to the young and the old alike. Surely no one can afford to miss this Mighty Film.

NEXT WEEK AT THE
GLOBE CINEMA
(Sandhurst Road.)
during the ensuing Christmas Week.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Dec. 20th.

		Bales.
Total Days Sales at Liverpool		3,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		—
" " Sales of East Indiads		150
" " Imports		—
Mid. American Spot		11.56
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakels		26.00
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	Mar.	15 03
	May	15.12
	July	15.22
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Jan.	14.18
	Mar.	14.45

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 20th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-days prices.
Dec.	—
Jan.	10.48
Feb.	—
Mar.	10.66
April	—
May	10.75
June	—
July	10.77
Aug.	—
Sept.	—
Oct.	10 67
Nov.	—

Prices taken at 10-10 a. m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 20th.

Months.	To-day's prices.
Dec.	10.33
Jan.	10.47
Feb.	10.56
March	10.66
April	10.72
May	10.77
June	10.79
July	10.82
Aug.	10.75
Sept.	10.79
Oct.	10.71
Nov.	10.69

Tone:—Steady.

Liverpool, Dec. 21st.

Months	To-day's prices.
Jan.	10.39
Mar.	10.67
May	10.70
July	10.76

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Dec. 20th.

M.G. Bengal Good	6.07
" " Fully Good	6.57
" " Fine	7.07
" No. Oomra, Good	7.50
" " " Fully Good	8.25
" " " Fine	8.85
" Broach, Good	8.90
" " Fully Good	9.40
" " Fine	8.90
" Scinde, Good	6.25
" " Fully Good	6.75
" " Fine	7.25

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 18th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	—
" Exports to Great Britain	26,000
" " to Continent	6,000
Futures at New York March	15.15
" " " May	15.25
" " " July	15.30
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality	6 3/8
Demand Bills	3.49.25
U. S. Mined	99 1/2
" " Foreign	63 5/8

New York, Dec. 20th.

Futures at New York Mar.	14.80
Futures at New York May	14.93
" " July	15.02

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Dec. 18th.

Rentes 3%	57 F. D.
Bar Silver Spot	41
" 2 months hence	41

Closing Tone of Silver:—Indian buying. Continent sold. Steady.

Discount, Bank of England Rate since 15th April 1920.	7%
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	6 3/4
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	6 3/4
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	7 1/8
" " " 6 "	7 1/8
Bar Gold (per oz.)	116 1/2

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at the
GLOBE CINEMA
Sandhurst Road.

Interest day to day loans	4 3/4
" 7 day marke tloans	5 1/2
Telegraphic Transfers	—
Consols 2½%	44 1/8
Rupee Paper 3½%	34
Indian Stock—3½% Sterling Loans	53 1/2
Government Securities 3%	46 1/2
On London at Paris —France	58.74

WAR LOANS.

London, Dec. 18th.

Funding Loan 4% 1960/90	85 1/2
Victory Boards 4%	72 1/2
War Loan 5% 1920/47	82 1/4

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Dec. 18th.

WHEAT.

Australian Afloat Sellers	108
Argentine Quoted	99
Wheat afloat to U. K. Qrs.	1,295,000

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore Real Bold Dec.-Jan. Sellers	£23
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Dec.-Jan. Nominal	£20 1/2
Tone of Rapeseed:—	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Dec.-Jan. Nominal. Slow	£23
Tone of Linseed:—	
Linseed, Argentine (La Plata) Dec.-Jan. Sellers	£20 1/2
Linseed, Argentine (La Plata) Dec.-Jan. Sellers Slow demand	£20 1/2
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered) per ton) Dec.-Jan. Nearest Value	£10
Toria Rapeseed:—Dec.-Jan. Hull Sellers	£24

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£84
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£74 3/8
Copper Brazers	£137
Yellow Metal	13 1/2
Hard Spelter	—
Corrugated Sheets	£33

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Dec.-Jan. Sellers	32
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Dec.-Jan. Sellers	33/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Karachi Dec.-Jan. Sellers	33/9
Tone:—	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Jan.-Feb.	1/1 1/2
Plantation First Latex Crepe Dec. Paid Sellers	11 3/4d
Tone:—Steadier.	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

From Our Correspondent.

Dec 22.

The Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fully Good Mg. Broach at Rs. 311½ and after touching Rs. 312 declined gradually to Rs. 306, which was the rate at 3 p.m. It then finally closed at Rs. 306. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 305½ and closed at Rs. 307.

Our market for ready cotton showed a very depressing feeling in consequence of continued declining, advices from America, and in absence of inquiry from exporters and millwalas. About 800 bales are reported to have changed hands yesterday.

A meeting was held yesterday at Colaba about the markets for forward and ready cotton to be kept closed from 24th December, 1920, till 2nd January, 1921, owing to unsettled state of trade conditions. So there will be no issue of reports during the period, as the market will be kept closed.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 5-30 P.M.

Bombay, Dec. 22nd,

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	April-May	307
Fully Good Bengal	March	202
Fine Oomras	March	253

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARDS.

QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 22nd.

		Rs.
Fully Good M. G. Bengal	March	200
Fully Good M. G. Broach	Apr-May	306
Fine M. G. Oomras	March	250

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 22nd.

Description	Super-fine.	Fine.	F.G. Good.		Delivery.
M.G. Bengal	237	222	207	—	Ready.
M.G. Sind					
Punjab	237	222	207	—	"
M.G. Oomra					
No. 4	—	237	225	—	"
M.G. Central P No. 1	302	287	265	—	"
M.G. Central P No. 2	287	265	240	—	"
M.G. Khandeish No. 6	—	205	193	—	"

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m., on 21st Dec. 1920.

Cotton	21,852 Bales
Wheat	5,539 Cwts.
Linseed	880 "
Rape, etc.	Nil
Gingeilyseed	2,731 "
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	4,441 "
Castorseed	956 "
Rice	2,072 "
Myrabollams	2,456 "
Cottonseed	15,360 "
Mowraseed	12 "
Gram	4,021 "
Juwar	2,415 "
Masur	492 "
Barley	325 "
Bajree	12,180 "
Coal	2,250 Tons.

DAILY COTTON REPORT.

Bombay's—Dec. 22nd 1920.

American Rates Rulings Liverpool.

Jan.—Feb.	Mar.—April.
10.47 —49	10.66 —44
May—June	July—August.
10.77 —40	10.80 —37

New York—New Orleans.

May	14.93—32
July	15.02—28
Jan.	—
Mar.	14.80—35

Weides in Marwadi-Bazar growth—May—312 July.

Broach open F.G.M.G.—close. 306.

Bengal Open	206
Bengal Close	204
Oomra Open	254
Oomra Close	250

Our opinion. Yesterday ready market had some enquiry. Forward declined by Rs. 10 on american futures decline. It is advisable to dispose cotton at any rise.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 22nd 1920.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1-5-0
Bank Demand	1-5 1/16
Dcs. Acceptance Jm/s	1-5 7/8
Fcs. Demand	393
American Dollars	407
Hongkong "	226
Shanghai "	302
Japan "	198
Singapore "	165 1/2

Market Quiet.

METAL.

Issue Rates for Brass and Copper Daily Quotation Dec. 22nd 1920.

	per mod.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass	3/4	83	8	0
Do.	1	83	8	0
Do.	1½	83	8	0
Do.	1 1/2	83	8	0
Do.	1½	83	0	0
Do.	2	83	0	0

COPPER RATE

Dec. 22nd 1920.

	per mod.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper	3/4	77	8	0
Do.	1	83	0	0
Do.	1½	83	0	0
Do.	1 1/2	83	0	0
Do.	1½	84	0	0
Do.	2	84	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars		60	0	0
Panch teka joint		25	0	0
Copper English-Bars		52	0	0
Brass-Bars		35	0	0
Kluis		59	0	0

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds daily Quotations Bazaar rates.

Bombay, Dec 22nd 1920. 6-30 p.m.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms.	Rail Delivery.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat White, Delhi 70-30	61 0 0	9 4 0
" " Cawnpore 70-30	60 0 0	9 2 0
" Karachi Bangla	60 0 0	9 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	12 8 0	13 0 0
" Cawnpore	12 8 0	13 0 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	13 0 0	13 8 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	14 0 0	14 8 0
" Thin	13 0 0	13 8 0
Teseeld,e White 88-15	90 0 0	96 4 0
" Gajar 75-25	85 0 0	—
" Gajar 50-50	80 0 0	—
" Black	70 0 0	—
Poppyseed, White	15 0 0	15 4 0
Groundnuts	68 0 0	14 0 0
Mowraseed	8 4 0	8 8 0
Barley	48 9 0	—
Castorseed	50 0 0	10 0 0
Cottonseeds	35 0 0	4 12 0
Forward	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat May	9 2 3	
Linseed May	14 13 3	

MONEY AND SHARE MARET.

Bombay, Dec. 22.

Bars Gold ready, Rs. 28-13.
Bars Silver ready, Rs. 105.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London, 1-5.
D. D. on London, 1-5 1-8.
3 M/st D. A., 1-5 7-8.
D. D. on Paris, Frc. 407.
3 M/st D. A., Frc. 448.
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 195.
60 D/st D. P., Rs. 180.
American Cross rate, dol. 3.53.
Paris Cross rate, Frc. 59.40.
London Silver spot D., 40 d.
London Silver forward D., 40 d.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan, 75.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-22, 99.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 63.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, 93.
3½ per cent. Paper, 51/8.
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974, 60.
6 per cent. Port due 1930, 95.
4 per cent. Municipal due 1974, 60.
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49,, 95.
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974, 60.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa, 90.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa, 90.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary, 91¼ to 92½.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay, 7 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 7 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 7 per cent.

SHARES.

Market closed stronger.
The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd. Advance 2,450, By. Cotton 1,040, By. Dyeing 2,860, Century 1,005, Cent. India 4,190, Colaba Land 2,450, Crecent 552.8, Currimbhoy 1,275, David 1,722/8, Fazulbhoy 1,915, Finlay 1,020, Ind. Bleaching 182/8, Ind. Malwa 735, Kasturchand 1,760, Kohinoor 3,590, New Great 865, Pearls 995, Phoenix 915, Shapurji 395. Simplex 765, Swan 1,085, Swadeshi 4,180.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 735, By. Burma 610, By. Burma N. I. 197/8 pr, Bt. Burma Petrol 15/8, By. Steam 310, By. Tramway 665, Bundi Cement 37/8, Ind. Cement 315, Katni Ord 220, Katni Defd 1,100, New India Ins. 3 dis, Tata Ord 132/8, Tata Defd 647/8, Shivrajpur 34, Tata Hydro 840, Tata Oil 162/8, Tata Bank 27/8, Scindia Steam 14 dis.

IMPORT.

Dec. 22.

S S Clan Mackinons from Manchester, Agents B I S N Co:—1294 cases 592 bales cottons, 215 bales cotton yarn, 18 bales 39 cases woollen, 34 cases glassware, 41 cases toilet soap, 756 Nos bricks, 27 cases silk goods, 428 bales paper, 40 cases bar soap, 200 cases bottles, 79 bundles rings, 700 drums sulphate sodium, 125 cases cotton rape, 128 kegs nail, 200 casks china clay, 59 cases umbrellas, 1675 cases whisky, 75 cases beer, 64 cases 178 casks colour, 460 cases single tubes, 43 cases 232 kegs dyes.

S S Khosrou from Jeddah, Agents B and P S N Co:—4 bags gum, 1 case spices.

S S Lady Blake from Colombo, Agents B I S N Co:—1259 rottins, copra, 389 bags ginger, 38 rolls matting, 113 bags pepper, 6 bundles mat.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

Dec. 22.

S S Lhasa, Woollatt, Karachi.
S S City of Karachi, Brown, Birkenhead.
S S Nagpur, Genovesa, Rangoon.
S S Sandakan, Richardson, Aden.
S S City of Lahore, Rawlands, Newcastle.
S S Legie, Vadao, Trieste.
S S Frenz Ferdinand, Hollingsworth, Constantinople.
S S Chakdara, Abbott, Busreh.
S S Mandala, Swanson, London.
S S Karapara, Downing, Durban.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S S Zayani, Meryless, Persian Gulf.
S S Varela, Cammack, Busreh.
S S Ula, Kinnippd, Calcutta.
S S Ozarda, Gray, Rangoon.
S S Bassano, Ford, Middlesborough.
S S Homayun, Hannah, Calcutta.
S S Barala, Williamson, Busreh.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Muroran Maru for Calcutta.
Steamer Schiedyk for Antwerp.
Steamer Kingsmere for Marseilles.
Steamer Karapara for Durban.
Steamer Waroonga for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Mantua for London.
Steamer Mandala for London.
Steamer Bandra for Persian Gulf.

S S Lhasa:—The B I S N Co's steamer Lhasa, 958 tons, Captain A E Woollatt, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo and 530 passengers.

S S City of Lahore:—The City Line steamer City of Lahore, 4471 tons, Captain O Rawlands, arrived in harbour yesterday from Newcastle, with a general cargo and 133 passengers.

S S City of Karachi:—The City Line steamer City of Karachi, 3571 tons, Captain J G Brown, arrived in harbour yesterday from Birkenhead, with a general cargo and 107 passengers.

S S Legie:—The steamer Legie, 3523 tons, Captain W Wadao, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste, with a general cargo and 9 passengers.

S S Frens Ferdinand:—The steamer Frenz Ferdinand, 3906 tons, Captain S A Hollingsworth, arrived in harbour yesterday from Constantinople, with troops.

S S Chakdara:—The B I S N Co's steamer Chakdara, 1581 tons, Captain A Gabbott, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and 139 passengers.

S S Mandala:—The P and O S N Co's English mail steamer Mandala, 5189 tons, Captain C J Swanson, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, with the outward mails of the 2nd instant, a general cargo and 139 passengers.

S S Karapara:—The B I S N Co's African mail steamer Karapara, 3722 tons, Captain J F Downing, arrived in harbour yesterday from Durbern, etc., with mails, a general cargo and 549 passengers.

S S Zayani:—The H S Shustry's steamer Zayani, 2627 tons, Captain J S Marylees, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Varela:—The B I S N Co's steamer Varela, 1831 tons, Captain F R Cammack, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Ula:—The B I S N Co's steamer Ula, 3426 tons, Captain A W H Kinnipple, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Ozarda:—The B I S N Co's steamer Ozarda, 3037 tons, Captain T N Gray, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Rangoon, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Bassano:—The K N Co's steamer Bassano, 2762 tons, Captain R Ford, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Middlesborough, with a general cargo.

S S Homayun:—The T M Co's steamer Homayun, 2731 tons, Captain J Hannah, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with ballast.

S S Barala:—The B I S N Co's steamer Barala, 1849 tons, Captain O N Wilkinson, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Wednesday, 22nd Dec. 1920.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Legie	—	Valdivistok	25/12. C C E Com.
B Ahmedi	—	P Gulf	23/12 — E S N Co
C & R Ischia.		Genoa	1/1 — M Italiana.
D Halcsina	—	Colombo	23/12 — J F & Co
K Karachi	—	N F	N F R E Collin & Co
L Egypt	—	N F	N F — M M & Co
N Pengelly	—	Philadelphia	31/12 Graham & Co
O Lady Blake		Colombo	25/12 — M M & Co
P Ranee	—	Rangoon	N F — T M & Co
Q Warina	—	N F	N F — M M & Co
Q Bajemo	—	N F	N F P Foundry & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Irawadi	—	N F	N F — K N & Co
Indrawati	—	Jamnager	23/12 — K N & Co
Kaveri	—	Bhownagar	22/12 K N & Co
Mahanadi	—	Karachi	N F — K N & Co
Oporto	—	N F	N F — K N & Co
Ponani	—	N F	N F — K N & Co
Sabermati	—	Mangalore	20/12 — K N & Co
Satranji	—	Mangalore	24/12 — K N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Siam Maru		Kobe	30/12 — O S Kaisha
2 Clan Mackinnon	—	N F	N F — J Finlay & Co
5 Khoshron.		Jedda	23/12 — T M & Co
12 Ratenfels.		Karachi	5/1 — J F & Co
15 Eastern Importer	—	N York	23/12 — S W & Co
16 Bahrein	—	Aden	23/12 — T M & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

3 F Ferdinand		N F	N F — D R I M
6 Schiedejk.		Karachi	N F E D Sassoon & Co
6 Kingmere.		Liverpool	31/12 — Graham & Co
6/7 Brito Mart.		N F	N F — Oddissi & Co
7 China	—	London	1/1 — M M & Co
9 Chenab Jetty End	—	N F	N F — M M & Co
9 Barpeta	—	Basra	24/12 — M M & Co
11 City of Lahore	—	Liverpool	1/1 — K N & Co
12 P. F. Wilhelm		Liverpool	1/1 — K N & Co
13 Orselo	—	Calcutta	24/12 — Venice S N Co
14 Mary Horlock	—	Middlesbrough	24/12 — Graham & Co
15 Baroda	—	Basra	24/12 — M M & Co
16 Main	—	Southamton	29/12 — M M & Co
17 Sandakan.		N F	N F — K N & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Abydos	—	N F	N F — I & P S N Co
Firoosi	—	N F	N F — T M & Co

EXPORT.

Dec. 22.

S S China for London:—8 bales goat skin, 12 bales sheep skin, Haji Noormohmed and Haji Essa; 250 cwts khismiss, Gopaldas and Co; 120 cwts deer horns, G Sucheedina and Co; 173 cwts casein flour, Anair and Sons; 31 cwts soap nut, J B Sundhani.

S S Kingsmere for Liverpool:—400 cwts linseed, 1500 cwts sultana, Forbes F Campbell and Co; 250 cwts sultana, O Govandjee and Co; 20 bales wool, C Amersey; 20 bales wool, L Khuraussee; 300 bales cotton, Khimjee Vishram and Co; 5560 cwts cotton seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Kingsmere for Marseilles:—400 cwts gum arabic, M Jafferbhoy and Co.

S S Ischia for Naples:—50 cwts pepper, Volkart Bros.

S S Ischia for Genoa:—500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Schiedyk for Antwerp:—465 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Schiedyk for Hamburg:—770 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Schiedyk for Ghent:—345 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Eastern Importer for New York:—4 cwts gum tragakanth, N Mooljee and Co.

S S Pengelly for New York:—13 bales woollen carpet, King King and Co.

S S Siam Maru for Kobe:—46 cwts clover, M N Mehta; 300 bales cotton, Tukoku M K Kaisha; 87 bales cotton, Ralli Bros & 6 bales cotton, C Bomanjee and Co.

S S Siam Maru for Osaka:—200 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha.

S S Siam Maru for Yokohama:—2 cwts rhins horns, H Laljee and Co.

THE WEATHER.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 22nd December 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded over the northern half of the division. Humidity is generally in defect. Day temperature is above the average at Rawalpindi and Ambala; night temperature is below normal at Hissar.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear and humidity is in defect. Day temperature is above the average; night temperature is below normal at Mainpuri and Jhansa.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in Sind and in north-west Rajputana. Humidity is generally in defect. Day temperature is above the average at Kotah and Mount Abu but below it at Jacobabad; night temperature is below normal at Jodhpur and Bikaner. The minimum thermometer records a temperature of 8 deg. F. at Bikaner which is 11 deg. below the normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly clouded at Bhavnagar-Para and Surat, but are clear elsewhere. Humidity is nearly normal at Dwarka, Bhuj and Deesa and is in defect at other stations in the division. Day temperature is normal at Dwarka and Rajkot and is above the average elsewhere; night temperature is below normal at Bhuj and Rajkot.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded over the western half of the division. Humidity is in considerable defect. Day temperature is above the average; night temperature is below normal at Chanda.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is normal at Bombay but is in excess elsewhere. Both day and night temperatures are nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly clouded in the north-west of the division, but are clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect. Day temperature is nearly normal or in slight excess; night temperature is below the average at Poona.

General Remarks.—Weather has remained dry yesterday. A disturbance from the west is giving light to moderate cloud in Baluchistan, Sind and the north Punjab. Day temperature remains higher than usual in the central parts of the reporting area.

Forecast.—Dry weather is likely to continue.

Erratum.—In the India Telegraphic Summary for the 18th December 1920, please delete the words in the last line "No rain has fallen."

India Telegraphic Summary for the 21st December 1920.

Weather has been dry generally. A fresh disturbance is approaching the North-West Frontier.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON WEDNESDAY, THE 22nd DEC. 1920.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total, 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	75	58	89	—	2.32	— 1.86
Do. (2nd)	75	52	89	—		
Jask	—	—	—	—	—	—
Muskat	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. (2nd)	—	—	—	—	—	—
PUNJAB—						
Multan	74	47	72	—	—	— 0.25
Rawalpindi	73	38	48	—	—	— 0.19
Lahore	77	37	58	—	—	— 0.19
Hissar	81	41	44	—	—	— 0.13
Ambala	73	44	62	—	—	— 0.10
Delhi	73	50	60	—	—	— 0.09
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	80	49	32	—	—	— 0.20
Mainpuri	79	46	38	—	—	— 0.11
Jhansi	81	44	42	—	—	— 0.17
Gwalior	78	50	1	—	—	— 0.09
Allahabad	78	45	31	—	—	— 0.09
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	71	41	26	—	—	— 0.10
Karachi	72	57	1	33	—	— 0.11
Ajmer	78	42	28	—	—	— 0.06
Jaipur	81	44	25	—	—	— 0.06
Kotah	83	51	0	44	—	— 0.06
Mount Abu	76	46	6	22	—	— 0.03
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA—						
WEST—						
Bhuj	83	48	1	33	—	— 0.10
Dwarka	80	60	—	31	—	— 0.16
Veraval	83	58	2	41	—	— 0.25
Rajkot	87	51	7	25	—	— 0.16
Bhavnagar Para	83	56	5	19	—	— 0.22
Surat	71	67	1	63	—	— 0.10
Ahmedabad	80	52	7	25	—	— 0.16
Deesa	81	53	5	27	—	— 0.13
Neemuch	83	74	5	24	—	— 0.19
Indore	80	54	9	28	—	— 0.19
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	79	50	5	54	—	— 0.20
Saugor	85	54	6	36	—	— 0.23
Hosangabad	84	47	6	32	—	— 0.04
Khandwa	91	54	5	32	—	— 0.01
Akola	88	54	5	32	—	— 0.10
Amraoti	87	51	10	32	—	— 0.05
Nagpur	79	51	8	30	—	— 0.15
Chanda	89	44	8	44	—	— 0.12
Raipur	88	54	5	46	—	— 0.12
KONKAN—						
Bombay	87	80	5	76	—	— 0.47
Ratnagiri	84	73	5	44	—	— 0.18
Marmugoa	88	67	5	60	0.15	— 0.07
Karwar	86	68	5	84	—	— 1.16
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	89	45	3	21	—	— 0.07
Ahmednagar	87

SPORTING NEWS.

CALCUTTA RACES.

FIRST MEETING 2ND DAY.

LIMTON WINS MERCHANT'S CUP.

From Our Correspondent.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 21.

Although to-day was not a public holiday, there was no falling off in attendance and all the enclosures especially the third, was crammed full. The fight between bookmakers and punters finished about level, for though the public were on good things in the first three races, they were hopelessly out of it, in the fourth, fifth and seventh races, in the sixth there were qqite as many people supporting Careless Girl, as had supported Fleurette. The card was a full one, consisting of seven races, one of which was the Steeple Chase, which was the first race on the card. There were eight starters and China Egg who had opened at twos, was steadily supported till his price contracted to evens. The race provided a chapter of disasters. Irish Field, who is a safe jumper, came early to grief and it was feared that McCabe was badly hurt. Along with Irish Field fell Chatty Bit,, then Long Height,, who had been leading ran out riderless. The horses constituted a grave danger to other competitors, but as Boyne Water and Henriette fell soon after, it left only three,, China Egg, Lesto and Ladavor to finish the course. Poor old Lesto finished second, but he broke down badly in the race.

The Calcutta Produce Stakes and Calcutta Plate proved veritable fiascos, the former of which is richly endowed race, Rs. 15,000 being the value, drew only five horses, and of these four were absolutely outclassed when compared to Steel Blue, who won with ridiculous ease.

The Calcutta Plate, which is also worth Rs. 11,000 drew only seven horses, and Vallance won in hollow fashion. Then came the principal race of the day.

The Merchant's Cup:—There were twelve starters. Fitz Clarence was pounced upon as good goods, but he never flattered his supporters. Mosoomdin early took Limton to the head of affairs, and making every post a winning post, won in good timing of 2mins. 34 1/5 secs. The only horses that tried to keep Limton company, were Red Quill and Flying Wing. Ugly Gosling, who had won seven races consecutively from the Monsoon Meeting, met with a reverse, and was placed a poor fourth.

The First Division Paddock Plate saw fifteen starters. Dialect was made a favourite, but like his stable companions Fitz Clarence and White Bell ran nowhere. Millmount, who had been running at Poona and Calcutta with a certain amount of consistence secured a bracket at last. He finished full of running and might have won with a few more pounds to shoulder. In this race Quartzite was signalled to start, but for some reason or other, she did not. Jack ran a good race and so did Dehra Doon.

The Innovation Handicap came next. There were nine starters. Fleurette being favorite at evens, Careless Girl was also heavily backed and her price contracted to twos. May Morn, who could be had at any fancy price, very nearly won. In fact, she held almost to the winning post, where after a fine finish Careless Girl dead heated with her, topweight Elsier (10-8) being third, headed off dead heaters.

The Paddock Plate (Div. II.) was the last race on the card. Second Sight Double Win were the vehicles of public gamble, but neither came into the picture and Pick of the Bunch, a five or six to one chance, won in easy fashion under Dobie's pilotage.

THE SUBURBAN PLATE.—Distance about 2½ miles.

Winner Rs. 5,000; second Rs. 2,500; third Rs. 1,500. Handicap Steeplechase for Horses.

Mr Ivan Jone's CHINA EGG, 10-13, Stuart 1
Messrs Byass and Sheppard's LESTO, 9-10, Doy 2
Mr Pettitt's LADAVON, 9-0, Thompson ... 3

Also ran:—Irish Field 11-0 (fell), Long Sight 10-5 (ran out), Boyne Water 9-5 (fell), Chatty Bit 9-0 (fell), Henriette 9-0 (fell).

Won by 2½ lengths, 8 lengths between 2nd and 3rd.

Time:—5 mins. 4 1/5 secs.

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 20; Places Rs. 15, 16 and 46.

Betting:—Evens China Egg, threes Irish Field, fives Long Sight, tens Henriette, longer prices the rest.

The race:—Off a good start Long Sight took the lead, the rest of the field coming behind in a compact mass. Shortly after, Irish Field and Chetty Bit came to grief, and then near the five-furlong post Long Sight ran out. China Egg was now leading from Lesto and Ladavon. Boyne Water and his rider parted company, leaving China Egg to win comfortably from Lesto. Ladavon was bad third.

THE PRODUCE STAKES.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 7,500; second Rs. 3,000; third Rs. 1,000. Breeder of the winner Rs. 2,000; breeder of the second Rs. 1,000; breeder of the third Rs. 500. For country-bred colts and fillies 3 years old.

Mr Essajee's STEEL BLUE, 9-3, Flynn ... 1
Mr Lakhotia's BETTER HOPE, 8-7, Wood 2
H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore's BLACK TOP, 8-7, Higgins 3
Mr Evan's JIPSY'S PRIDE, 8-7, Orchard ... 4

Also ran:—Bubbles 8-4.

Won by a length, 5 lengths between 2nd and 3rd, 2 lengths between 3rd and 4th.

Time:—1 min. 18 1/5 secs.

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 12; Places Rs. 11 and 11.

Betting:—4 to 1 on Steel Blue, 7 to 2 Better Hope, fifteens Black Top, thirties the rest.

The race:—Better Hope was the first to get going and Steel Blue was the last, with Black Top wedged in between. It was, however, only on the sufference for a moment Flynn let Steel Blue travel; the race was over.

THE CALCUTTA PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 7,000; second Rs. 2,500; third Rs. 1,500. For Horses. W. A. and C. reduced 7 lbs. With Penalties and Allowances.

Messrs Langley Geddis and Crawford's VALLANCE, 8-0, Rose 1
Mr Galstaun's GALWAY GATE, 7-6, Walker 2
Mr Lander's STAR OF INDIA, 8-10, Stokes 3
H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's CHARLIE'S SMILE, 9-1, Orrell 4

Also ran:—Violinist 8-10, Lover True 8-0 (cd 8-2), Pompano 7-12.

Won by ¾ length, 3½ lengths between 2nd and 3rd, 2 lengths between 3rd and 4th.

Time:—1 min. 14 2/5 secs.

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 16; Places Rs. 12 and 15.

Betting:—2 to 1 on Vallance, threes Galway Gate, eights Star of India, longer prices the others.

The Race:—Galway Gate was the quickest beginner. He brought them along at quick pace, Star of India and Charlie's Smile being his nearest attendants. Vallance began a bit slowly, but when Rose set him to his task, he quickly over took the leaders, and going strong took up a lead near the distance post. He went on to win easily by 3/4 length.

THE MERCHANTS' CUP. Distance 1½ miles. Winner a cup value £50 presented by the Royal Calcutta Turf Club and Rs. 6,000, second Rs. 2,000 third Rs. 1,000. Handicap for horses in second division.

Mr. Ever's LIMTON 7-2, Moosamdin .....
Mr. Thaddeu's RED QUILL 8-13, Ruiz .....
Mr. Conningham's FLYING WING 8-1, Dobie .....
Mr. Donetil's Ugly Gosling 7-0, Bona .....

Also Ran: St. Nathey 8-13, William Allenby 8-11, Dori 8-5, Fitz Clarence 8-5, Gunning 8-5, Porringer 8-3; Lady Myra 7-4 Kilt 7-0.

Won by ½ length short neck between 2nd and 3rd 1½ lengths between 3rd and 4th.

Time.—2mins. 3 4/5secs.

Totalizators paid Rs. 71 win; Rs. 28, Rs. 22 and Rs. 36 for places.

Betting: 7 to 2 Fitz Clarence, threes Ugly Goslings fives Limton sixes Dori longer prices rest.

The Race:—The start was a good one Lady Myra took up the lead for about three furlongs and then Limton went to the van. He was followed by Kilt, Lady Myra, Red Quill, Flying Wing, being about the seventh. Once in the straight Red Quill and Flying Wing began chasing leader home, but Limton had got too much of lead to be troubled, and he won with the bit to spare.

THE PADDOCK PLATE. (Div. I.) Distance 1 mile. Winner Rs. 4,000, second Rs. 1,500 third Rs. 1,000. Handicap for horses in third Division.

Mr. Frank's MILLMOUNT 8-5, Orrel .....
Mr. Thomas' JACK 9-0, Harrison .....
Mr. Abington's DEHRA DOON 8-0, Young
Mr Fawcett's Traceabie 7-5, (car 7-7), Mason .....

Also Ran: Tete Monte 8-12; His Nibs 8 The Crown 8-10, Dialect 8-6, Quartzite 8-5, Ensay 8-5, Eothen 8-5, Tiepin 8-3, Flyin Dart 7-10, Verna 7-9, Tourney 7-4.

Won by 3 lengths, ½ length between the 2nd and 3rd, short neck between the 3rd and 4th.

Totalizators paid Rs. 95 win and Rs. 36, Rs. 35 and Rs. 66 for places.

Betting: 7 to 4 Dialect, seven Jack, fives Tiepin, eights Millmount, longer prices others.

The Race:—Flying Dart was one to make play in front of Dehra Dun, Tete Monte, His Nibs and Dialect. Two furlongs from home the leader shot his bolt and Millmount dashed to front. He was chased home by Jack, but he won extremely easily.

THE INNOVATION HANDICAP. Distance 1 mile. Winner Rs. 2,000 second, Rs. 700; third Rs. 300. Handicap for English and Australian ponies 14/1 and under, and countrybred ponies 14-2 and under.

Mr. Mac's CARELESS GIRL 9-8, Trahan ...
Mr. Meerza's MAY MORN 8-10, Smith .....
Mr. Raikut's ELSIE R 10-8, Ritchie .....
Mr. Ever's Wailly 7-9, Mason .....
*Dead-heat.

Also Ran:—Fleurette 9-0, Phyllis D 8-8 Desdemona 7-10, Bachelor Girl 7-9, Baby 7-6.

Dead heat for the first place, third short head off.

Time.—1min. 45⅘ secs.

Totalizators paid Rs. 27 on Careless Gir and Rs. 141 on May Morn win and Rs. 19, Rs. 61 and Rs. 33 for places.

Betting: even Fleurette, twos Careless Girl, tens Elsie R and Phyllis D, thirties others.

The Race:—Fleurette was hopelessly left. May Morn forged ahead at the very start with Wailly and Baby behind, then came Elsie R. and Careless Girl. The last named put some good work over the last furlong and just got up to dead-heat with May Morn with Elsie R. very close up.

THE PADDOCK PLATE. (Div. II.) Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 4,000, second Rs. 1,500; third Rs. 1,500. Handicap for horses in third Division.

Mr. Wilson's PICK OF THE BUNCH 8-13, Dobie 1
Mr. Lowe's NORMA STOKER 8-11, Young
Mr. Sait's ABAJALA 7-11, Stokes .....
Mr. Thomas' Too Tired 7-12, Mason .....

Also ran:—Second Sight 9-4, Hurdy Gurd 8-12, Idyll 8-11, Double Win 8-11, White Bell 8-11, Batsen 8-9, Irish Folly 8-5, Carpe Diem 8-3, Brickeen Bridge 7-13, Simple Simon 7-6, Chert 7-3, Leader 7-0.

Won by 3½ lengths, 1½ lengths between the 2nd and 3rd, 1 3/4 lengths between the third and fourth.

Time:—1min. 4 2/5 secs.

Totalizators paid Rs. 88 win and Rs. 30, Rs. 43 and Rs. 24 for places.

Betting: Fours Double Win and White Bell, fives Second Sight and Pick of the Bunch, sixes Abajala longer prices rest.

The Race:—Second Sight led them along till a half mile post, where Hurdy Gurdy took it up. In the straight he retired in favour of Norma Stoker and Abajala an Too Tired but from inside distance Pick of the Bunch came with a wet sail, and passing them all, won easily by 3¼ lengths.

BOMBAY RACING SEASON.

THIRD EXTRA MEETING.

HANDICAPS.

The following are the handicaps for the Third Extra Meeting, to be run on Friday, December 24:—

THE X'MAS PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Poignant 10/2, Camberley 9/9, Senparison 9 7, Cresset 9/3, Charcoal 8/10; Black Walnut 8/8, Waynflete 8/7, We Two 8/6, Margaret Joyce 8/0, Viola 7/12, Aleli 7/6; Liberty 7/6, Murmansk 7/5, Belle Syme 7/4, Mist 6/12

THE MAGDALA PLATE. Distance 7 furlongs 66 yards.

Christmas Holiday 9/0, Penny Pie 8/10, Johnnie H. 8/10, Miss Rollestone 8/7; Viola 8/5, Cyanite 8/4, Glass Rock 8/4, Tagamor 8/3, Anthracite 8/0 Plaxtol 7/12, Gipsy's Advice 7/9.

THE RIPON PLATE. Distance 1¼ miles.

Decorum 9/4, Oregon Pine 9/0, Lemon 8/13, Jack Firthy 8/9, Laodicea 8/7; Checkmate 8/6, Discarded 8/0, Begger Prince 7/13 Gunda, Marcodia 7/9 My Patsey 7/5, Le Verguier 7/5, White Simon 7/4 Another Night 7/3, Ganry 7/3, Arles 7/2, Look Ahead 7/2, Sauntorer 7/0, Partial Eclipse 6/12.

THE ELLESMERE HANDICAP. Distance 6 furlongs 41 yards.

Cahir Lass 9/6, Murmansk 9/6, Lady Cleopatra 9/0, Discussion 8/12, Larry Quin 8/10, Pine Park 8/9,; Pine Box 8/8 Sugarey Sam 8/5 Miss Goodenough 8/1, Mexican Eagle 8/1, Lively 7/9, Le Verguier 7/6, Overseas 7/6, Bathurst 7/5, Whit Week 7/1, Hibernia 7/0 Easter Holiday 7/0.

THE VIHAR PLATE. Distance 7 furlongs, 65 yards.

Krushan 9/12, Dartmoor 9/11, Khundil 9/9, Mandil 9/8, Mentor 9/7, Warminster 9/5, Cessation 9/5, Semmerton 8/10 Jawad 8/9; Karikata 8/8 Hakum 8/8 Winning Post 8/7, Rose Hill 8/5, Chieftain 8/4, Shahzada 8/3, Nevermind 8/2, Peacemaker 7/12, Quanty 7/12, Taj 7/6, Paladin 7/5, Sufwat 7/5, Anxious 7/0, Balloon 6/12; Domineer 6-10.

Forfeits for the above races due if not struck out by 4 p.m. to-day.

HORSES LEFT IN.

The following horses are left in after declaration of forfeits at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, December 22:—

THE X'MAS PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Poignant 10-2, Camberley 9-9, Cresset 9-3, Black Walnut 8-8, Waynflete 8-7, We Two 8-6, Margaret Joyce 8-0, Viola 7-12, Aleli 7-6, Liberty 7-6, Belle Syme 7-4, Mist 6-12.

THE MAGDALA PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs, 65 yards.

Christmas Holiday 9-0, Penny Pie 8-10, Cyanite 8-4, Glass Rock 8-4, Tagamor 8-3, Anthracite 8-0, Plaxtol 7-12, Gipsy's Advice 7-9.

THE RIPON PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Decorum 9-4, Lemon 8-13, Jacky Firth 8-9, Laodicea 8-7, Beggar Prince 7-13, Gunda 7-11, Marcodia 7-9, My Patsey 7-5, White Simon 7-4, Gantry 7-3, Arles 7-2, Look Ahead 7-2, Sauntorer 7-0, Partial Eclipse 6-12.

THE ELLESMERE HANDICAP.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Cahir Lass 9-6, Murmansk 9-6, Pine Park 8-9, Miss Goodenough 8-1, Mexican Eagle 8-1, Le Verguier 7-6, Overseas 7-6, Whit Week 7-4, Easter Holiday 7-0.

THE VIHAR PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs, 65 yards.

Krushan 9-12, Khundil 9-9, Mentor 9-7, Karikata 8-8, Hakum 8-8, Winning Post 8-7, Chieftain 8-4, Shahzada 8-3, Nevermind 8-2, Paladin 7-5, Anxious 7-0, Balloon 6-12, Domineer 6-10.

THE BHULESHWAR PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile.

Cartridge 7-11, Ajmer 9-7, Kingcraft 8-10, Zainulmuluk 9-3, Brindisi 9-1, Sharaban 8-6, Yadghar 9-0, Mystic 9-3, Black Guinea 8-10, Huntsman 9-10, Lamington 9-0, Buttonwood 9-1, Dilawar 9-0, Foreigner 9-1, Doncaster 9-5.

THE BHULESHWAR PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 mile.

Wilson 9-1, Maneck 9-3, Dholpore 8-10, Sannayet 9-3, Red Flower 9-0, Compliment 8-5, Dickson 10-1, Tired Tim 9-1, Gazee 8-10, Napoleon 8-10, Hero 9-7, Latiff 8-11, My Royal 8-11, Honey 9-7, Emperor 9-3.

THE BHULESHWAR PLATE. Division III.—Distance 1 mile.

Sher Khan 9-7, Isonomy 9-0, King Palace 8-10, Haydn 8-10, Joker 9-7, Beadmaker 9-3, Soonna 9-1, Baby Grand 8-1, Injeman 9-3, Mogdala 8-6, Shah 8-11, Sir Visto 9-3, Bahadorjung 9-5, Wafadhar 8-6, Tookaram 8-13.

INDIAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

The annual social gathering of the Indian Education Society's King George English School was celebrated on Sunday last, under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta.

The President was welcomed with an ovation and after prayer was formally introduced to the audience in most fitting terms, by Mr. S. K. Bole who referred to the various activities with which the President always identified himself. Mr. Bole in his introductory speech also reviewed in brief the history of the King George English School since it was started by Mr. Nagesh Mahadeo Kale, B.A., LL.B., and his friends, in 1912 and its development into the Indian Education Society, whose healthy growth was the direct result of the untiring and selfless efforts of Messrs. Kale and Khopkar.

After the performance of the dialogues Mr. C. B. Deo, one of the Secretaries of the Gathering Committee, gave a report of the working of the School, laying stress on its collateral activities such as moral and physical instruction, Poor Boys' Fund, Debating Society, Volunteer Corps, etc. The School has on its roll more than 700 students and has a staff of 23 teachers, out of whom 7 are trained and 11 are graduates. This year the School arranged various excursions to different places such as Kanakeshwar in Kolaba District, the Fort of Bassein, Andheri and Borivli Caves, Mint and Victoria Garden, etc.

The President then distributed the prizes to the successful competitors in the various games and addressed the gathering in eloquent terms and said: "I am much satisfied to learn from the report that attention is paid to the physical culture of the students and this feature I am sure will gain popularity as time goes on. I think it necessary to speak a word about the self-sacrifice which the founders of the School have made. I had some little hand in trying to give the School the piece of ground from the City Improvement Trust and I did this on the ground that self-sacrifice which was more apparent outside Bombay was seen in this School. Social sacrifice is of more importance and this is quite apparent here. I am also satisfied to see that the Girls' School has been started here. I was connected with the Chanda Ramji's Girls School and I know how difficult it is to find lady teachers to give education. And so it is encouraging for me to see the success achieved by Messrs. Kale and Khopkar and it is also evidenced by the interest which is shown by the guardians by coming here in so large an attendance."

After according a vote of thanks to the chair the gathering dispersed.

COLOUR-MARKET.

Dec 22.

The market remained steady without important business passing. Alizarine is witnessing activity as the stock at hands is greatly exhausted. The rates have advanced. Alizarine I P is offered at different prices by different merchants. The tone is firm.

The quotations are:—
Alizarine I P, Rs. 950 to 1,000 per drum.
Alizarine (Ger), Rs. 300 per cwt.
Congo-Red (Nizam), Rs. 5-8 per lb.
Congo-Red (Bolt), Rs. 5-8 per lb.
Congo-Red (Haven), Rs. 5 per lb.
Magenta Crystals 8B, Rs. 35 per lb.
Magenta Crystals Zu, Rs. 25 per lb.
Direct Green, Rs. 6 per lb.
Direct Brown, Rs. 6 per lb.
Sulphur Black, Rs. 1-15 to 2-8 per lb.

RUN OVER BY A MOTOR CAR.

The Coroner concluded his enquiries regarding the death of Narsu Yenku, a Hindu lad of twelve, residing with his mother at 6th Kamatipura Lane, who was knocked down and injured by motor car No. 7119, on the 20th instant, whilst sleeping on the street at 10 p.m.

Further evidence before the jury showed that Laxuman Raghu who was driving the car, had no license for driving and did not know the roads of Bombay. He was on the wrong side of the road.

A verdict of death due to fracture of the skull from the deceased's having been run over by motor car No. 7119, which was driven in a rash and negligent manner by Laxuman who was not apparently a qualified driver, was returned by the jury.

FIRST TEST MATCH.

ENGLAND v. AUSTRALIA.

M. C. C. BEATEN.

ARMSTRONG'S MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY

Australia—1st	Innings	.. ..	267
Do. 2nd	,,	.. ..	581
M. C C.— 1st	Innings	.. ..	190
Do. 2nd	,,	.. ..	281

(REUTER'S CRICKET SPECIAL.)

SYDNEY, Dec. 21.
Recd. 10-30 a.m. Dec. 22.

The last five Australian wickets added 249 runs to-day and at the close of play, Australia was in a commanding position, as England with nine wickets to fall in their second innings have to make 612 runs to win to-morrow, a task which is considered hopeless here.

Armstrong went in with Kellaway when play was resumed on a perfect wicket and a magnificent stand, ensued, Douglas being forced constantly to change bowlers. Kelloway's batting was somewhat stolid but Armstrong scored at great pace driving hard and treating all bowlers alike. He reached his century in 124 minutes. Kellaway was out in an unfortunate manner. As he was about to drive a ball from Wolley, a fly entered his eye and he gave catch to Russell in slips. (519—6—78). Two wickets were then lost through bad running between the wickets. Rydor was dismissed after 17 runs had been added (536—7—6) and Gregory got out in the same manner before he had scored. He started to run, but halted and made no attempt get back. (540 8—0). Oldfield joined Armstrong and they were together at the tea interval when the score was 564 for eight, Armstrong being then 153. Shortly after resumption, Armstrong was bowled by Parkin. He gave brilliant display of vigorous batting scoring quickly on both sides of the wicket with a fine variety of strokes. His innings which included seventeen fours lasted 205 minutes. He received ovation on returning to the pavilion; (578 9 158).

With three runs added Oldfield was caught at the wicket and the innings, which had lasted two minutes under nine hours, closed for 581, only eight runs below the record for the test matches.

Bowling for England, Hitch took nought for 40, Waddington nought for 53, Parkin three for 102, Hearne one for 124, Douglas two for 79, Woolley two for 90 and Rhodes nought for 67.

ENGLAND'S SECOND INNINGS.

When England went in the second time Russel again failed (5—1—5) but Hobbs and Hearne remained together until stumps were drawn, although Hobbs was missed twice, once before he had scored and again when 13.

The weather was warm and there were 15,574 spectators present, making the aggregate attendance hitherto 104,000 record for tests. Parkin bowled well after tea today, but generally England's attack commanded little respect. Hitch strained leg tendon while fielding yesterday and did not field to-day after lunch his place being taken by Fender. Waddington was also hampered by strained tendon in leg. England's fielding was fair. Some of the side were obviously tired.

WEDNESDAY'S PLAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SYDNEY, Dec. 22.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., Dec. 23.

The weather was warm and wicket in good condition when the overnight not-outs Hobbs and Hearne resumed battings for the M. C. C. to the bowling of Mailey and Gregory. Runs came steadily, Hobbs scoring especially off Mailey, whom he hit for a six. Hobbs' polished display, which lasted 111 minutes, was characterised by splendid footwork. (105-2-59). Hearne played slow and correct cricket for his 57, before being beaten by a good ball from Gregory. (149-3-57). Woolley and Douglas added 21 runs for the fourth wicket, before Woolley was smartly stumped by Oldfield off Mailey.

Eight runs later, a singularly unfortunate incident occurred. Douglas played a ball to armstrong at short-leg off Mailey and on the appeal the umpire (Crockett) gave him out. Douglas was obviously dissatisfied and hesitated before leaving. The English skipper states that he played the ball on to the ground. Crockett states that Douglas attempted to turn Mailey to leg and hit the ground with his bat, but that the ball spooned from the centre of his bat to Armstrong. The other umpire, Jones, agrees with Crockett. Hendren who was consulted in the matter states that he would certainly have given Douglas out. The incident was freely discussed and Douglas' attitude in contesting the combined opinion of the umpires was unfavourably criticised.

Hendren played a steady and watchful innings of 56, including seven fours before succumbing to a good ball from Kelleway. (231—6—56.) Hitch was caught at mid-on by Taylor off Gregory at 264 and, seven runs later, Waddington played on a ball from Kelleway. Rhodes played careful cricket for his 45 which occupied 90 minutes and included four fours before being caught at mid-on by Ryder off Mailey at 279. Two runs later, Parkin was completely beaten by Kelleway and the innings closed for 281, Australia having won the first Test by 377 runs.

Bowling for Australia: Kelleway had three wickets for 45; Gregory three for 70; Mailey three for 105; Armstrong one for 21; Macartney nought for seven; Ryder nought for 24.

The aggregate attendance during five days' play has been 111,498 and the takings at the gate £10,390. Douglas pays a tribute to the Australians' fielding and Armstrong's magnificent display. England during the first Test match has certainly not displayed anything like the form anticipated. Whatever luck may have been with Australia, she has certainly deserved her first victory and a great improvement will be necessary on England's part if this initial success is not to be repeated.

The scores:—

AUSTRALIA.

First Innings.

Macarthy b Waddington	19
Collins run out	70
Bardsley c Strudwick b Hearne	23
Kelleway run out	83
Armstrong st Strudwick b Woolley	13
Gregory b Woolley	5
Taylor l-b-w b Hearne	24
Pellew c Hendren b Hearne	36
Ryder not out	5
Ryder run out	5
Oldfield c Hobbs b Parkin	7
Mailey no out	10
Extras	11
Total	267

Second Innings.

Bardsley b Hearne	57
Collins, c Waddington, b Douglos	104
Macartney, b Douglas	69
Pellew, l-b-w, b Woolley	16
Taylor, c Woolley, b Parkin	51
Kelleway c Russell b Woolley	78
Armstrong b Parkin	158
Ryder run out	6
Gregory run out	6
Oldfield c Strudwick b Parkin	16
Mailey not out	0
Extras	26
Total	581

M. C. C.

First Innings.

Russell b Kelleway	0
Hobbs b Gregory	49
Hearne c Gregory b Mailey	14
Hendren c Gregory c Ryder	28
Woolley c Maiey b Ryder	52
Rhoces c Gregory b Mailey	3
Douglas c Oldfied b Mailey	21
Hitch c Keleway b Gregory	3
Waddington run out	7
Parkin not out	4
Strudwick lbw b Gregory	2
Extras	7

Second Innings.

Russell c Oldfield b Gregory	5
Hobbs, l-b-w, Armstrong	59
Hearne, b Gregory	57
Woolley, st. Oldfield, b Mailey	16
Douglas, c Armstrong, b Mailey	16
Hendren, b Kelleway	56
Hitch, c Taylor, b Gregory	19
Wadsington, b Kelleway	3
Rhodes, c Ryder, b Mailey	45
Parkin, b Kelleway	4
Strudwick, not out	1
Extras	6
Total	281

RASH CART DRIVING.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Dagdoo Mahipat, a bullock-cart driver, was charged with rash and negligent driving, so as to endanger human life.

The evidence showed that on the 17th ultimo the accused was driving his cart about 5-30 p.m along Abdul Rehman Street on the wrong side of the road and in a very rash manner with the result that he knocked down a coolie, Baloo Vishnu, who was carrying a load on his head. A wheel of the cart passed over Baloo's leg.

The accused pleading guilty was convicted and sentenced to a fine of Rs. 30 or to suffer one month's hard labour.

CASE OF OPIUM POISONING.

The Coroner and a common jury held an inquest touching the death of Parmanand, a Hindu, aged about twenty-three and working as a tram inspector of the Bombay Tramway Company. The deceased was living with his wife at Curry Road. On Monday last he returned from work at 7-30 p.m. and went to bed without taking any food. Immediately after he was found unconscious and died before any medical help could be procured. At a post-mortem examination held on his body it was found that the deceased died from effects of opium poisoning.

The jury returned a verdict of death from poisoning by opium which was apparently self-administered.

A DISOBEDIENT FIREMAN.

T. Smith, a fireman on board the s. s Passon, at present lying in the Bombay harbour, was yesterday charged at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Aston, with disobeying lawful order and absenting from duty without leave, at the instance of Mr. Robert Ford, master of the Passon.

It was alleged by the prosecution that on the 17th instant, the 2nd engineer of the vessel asked the accused to go to work on board, but the latter refused and absented himself on the 20th and the 21st idem.

The accused said he had left the vessel as a protest as some coloured crew was engaged on board.

His Worship on the evidence held that the charges were proved against the accused and convicted and sentenced him to fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

The 2rd engineer applied that as the ship was sailing to-day, accused could be allowed to be taken back on board if he would give an undertaking. The accused gave an undertaking and the Magistrate passed order in accordance with the engineer's application.

CABLE ITEMS.

The King to-day invested Sir Arnold Wilson with the insignia of Knight Commander of the Indian Empire, the Companion of the Star of India and the Distinguished Service Order.

Lieut.-Col A. F. Simpson has been appointed a Member of the Board and Joint General Manager of Messrs. Marconis Wireless Telegraph and International Marine Communications Companies.

Madrid.—The General Election in Spain has resulted in an overwhelming victory for the present conservative Government.

The Cabinet is establishing a committee of businessmen under Lord St. Davids to deal with unemployment.

The Burma Government's Press Communiqué states:—"That on the representation of, the Anglo-Vernacular Schools and Burmans, the date for the return of pupils for schools is extended from the 24th December to the 5th January.

It is understood that the Senate of the Rangoon University is also considering a similar postponement.

The recently issued resolution of the Local Government may be appreciated by the parents and guardians and may prove to be effectual.

The Lieutenant-Governor and Lady Craddock and staff left on Wednesday afternoon for a tour on the Tenasserim Littoral by R. I. M. S. Clive, returning to Rangoon on the morning of the 5th January.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

MONDAY, Dec. 27.
Public Lecture, Bahai Hall, 29, Forbes Street, at 5-30 p.m.

TUESDAY, Dec. 28.
Public Lecture, Bahai Hall at 5-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 29
Public Lecture, Bahai Hall, at 5-30 p.m.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The mail steamer Caledonia with the outward mails of the 9th instant, is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Saturday.

FEAST OF ST. JEOME.

The annual feast of St. Jerome at Kashi-Ghodbunder will take place on the 28th instant. Masses at 9, 10 and 11 a.m. The closest route is via Borivli.

CATHOLIC LADIES' ASSOCIATION

A Christmas Tree and Tea Party will be held this evening, at 5-15 p.m. (S. T.), in the Catholic Library Hall, Cavel, Bombay.

THE BENE-ISRAEL CONFERENCE.

The 4th Bene-Israel Conference meets on the 25th, 26th, 27th and 29th instant, in the Byramji Hall, Babula Tank Road, opposite Noor Baug, under the Presidentship of Khan Bahadur Dr. Judah Hyams, G.B.V.C., F.Z.S., of Poona commencing on Saturday, at 8-30 p.m.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

Christmas Eve

6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon; Canticles—Chants; Anthem—"Nazareth"—Gounod; Hymns 60, 62, Caries.

KHILAFAT SPECIAL.

The Khilafat special leaves the Victoria Terminus to-day, at 1-55 p.m. Those, who received vouchers for money paid by them will please exchange them for the usual tickets at the station at 1 p.m.

Intending passengers, who have booked their tickets are requested to send their luggage by 12-30 p.m. Where the volunteers will take charge of the luggage.

Seth Mian Mohammed Haji Jan, Mohammed Chotani, Mr. and Mrs. Pickthall, Messrs. Shanker Lal Banker, Sultan Hajh Bhoy, V. A. Desai, Moazzam Ali Khan, Tersi, etc., and about 250 other delegates will travel by the special.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Saturday, the 25th December will be a Post Office holiday on account of "Christmas Day."

All the Post Offices and Telegraph branches of the Combined Offices in Bombay will observe on that day the same working hours as on Sundays.

Saturday, the 25th December, 1920, being a Post Office holiday on account of "Christmas Day" the following will be the latest hours of posting at the Bombay G. P. O. for the Homeward English Mail to sail on the 25th current.

Unregistered correspondence up to 11-0 a.m. on Saturday.

Unregistered correspondence with a late fee of annas 4 on each article. From 11-0 a.m. to 12 noon on Saturday.

Registered correspondence up to 7-0 p.m. on Friday.

Parcels up to 6-0 p.m. on Friday.

Money orders up to 4-30 p.m. on Friday.

2. Postings at the Town Sub-Offices must be so regulate as to reach the General Post Office before the above mentioned houds.

3. No late fee correspondence will be accepted at the Town Sub-Offices.

D. M. CHEMICAL CO., LD.

The first ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Dharamsi Morarji Chemical Company, Limited, was held yesterday at the Company's registered office, Ismail Buildings, and under the presidency of Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy.

The Directors in course of their report stated that the period up to 30th September, 1920, was devoted to the construction of the Company's scheme of manufactures. Shortly after the registration of the Company the Agents sent representatives (Messrs. Trikamdas D. Morarji and Ramsingh Dongarsingh) to Europe to make enquiries into the best processes, plant and machinery for the manufacture of chemicals and other products. Consultations were had with practical experts regarding a number of manufacturers proposed to be taken up by the Company and experts had been retained as the Company's consulting chemical engineers.

Orders had been placed for sulphuric acid plant, hydrochloric acid and salt cake plant to the extent of £58,875. Of the abovementioned plants a great part of the sulphuric acid plant arrived at Bombay. Construction specialists have also been brought to Bombay. Arrangements were well in hand for plants for manufacture of salt, caustic soda, bleaching chlorine compounds, sodium sulphide, superphosphate fertilisers and industrial alcohol.

The Agents had volunteered to forego the remuneration to which they were entitled for the period and to charge only out-of-pocket expenses amounting to Rs. 15,000.

The report was approved and adopted.

Two of the Directors, Mr. F. E. Dinshaw and Mr. Ratanji D. Morarji, had retired, but by rotation were re-elected.

CHARGED WITH DESERTING THE ARMY.

Thomas Pine and Harold Radcliffe, two young privates of the 2nd Seaforth Hylanders, were yesterday charged before Mr. Frank Oliviera, at the Esplanade Police Court, by Deputy Inspector Stokes with deserting the army.

It appeared that the two accused of the 2nd Seaforth Hylanders now stationed at Meerut recently deserted the regiment and came down to Bombay. On Tuesday they voluntarily went to the Esplanade Police Chowky and gave themselves up to the police authorities.

The Magistrate ordered the accused to be made over to the Military authorities.

WEST END CINEMA.

Perhaps it will be interesting for some people to know that the "West End Cinema, Bombay", as a picture-house is good enough to be a west-end cinema in London. In fact it is much better than those in the Tottenham Court Road. It is not at all stuffy like the large picture-house near Charing Cross Station, but is perfectly ventilated. Bombay people are lucky to possess so fine a picture palace. The long and well-adorned entrance and artistic lighting of the place outside make it altogether more inviting than any of the London places we have seen. In fact most of the Bombay and Karachi picture houses are better ornamented than those of London and Glasgow, always excepting the great picture-house in the latter city.

At such a well-arranged house as the West-End Cinema we are not surprised to see a first-rate film like the "Return of Tarzan." Those who wish to have some idea of jungle life, will see it here in most attractive and exciting form. All lovers of sensation ought to see this film.

DAIMLER MOTOR CARS (BRITISH) 30 H. P. & 45 H. P. 6 Cylinder Models.

ROVER MOTOR CARS (BRITISH) 12 H. P.

PEUGEOT MOTOR CARS (FRENCH) 10/18 H. P., 14/32 H. P. & 25/70 H. P. Models.

COMMER MOTOR LORRIES (BRITISH) for loads 2, 3, 3½ & 5 Tons nett.

The best in their classes and covering all requirements.

GOOD DELIVERIES.

LLOYDS MOTOR CAR INSURANCE

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DYNAMOS & MOTORS.

Wagner A. C. Motors 1/4 to 50 H.P. Retifiers for charging bataries. Standard testing instruments. D. C. Motors 1/8 to 15 H.P. Pumping sets and dynamoes, ready delivery.

Sole Agent and Distributor for India.

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Opera House, Terminus Bombay.
(Phone 4545).

SAFES AND LOCKS.

During the last Disastrous, fire in the Mulji Jetha Market, Only India Safe Manufacturing Co.'s Safes remain intact.

Our Safes are being used by the following well-known firms, &c.

THE INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION

Messrs. Lawrence and Mayo, Ltd. (Simla) Messrs. S. Gahagan & Co. Messrs. Khatao Makanji & Co. Nasarwanji P. Karani, Esqr., Partner of Messrs, Batliwala & Karani, Share and Stock Brokers.

Soliciting inquiries & orders.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Thursday, December 23, 1920.

MORE CANT.

Under the caption: "Quo Vadis in India", Lord Meston, in the course of an article contributed to the "Contemporary Review", makes a rambling survey of the situation in India, describing it apparently as the culmination of a series of mad and inconsequential occurrences in this country. Under the system of mutual adulation, so dear to the members of the Indian Civil Service, Lord Meston once acquired a reputation, among the ignorant, for liberal principles, but his present views show how this was the veneer which concealed his "Indo-British" orthodoxy. The bureaucrat is, as is well-known, a great adept in abusing the "Extremists" and praising the Services in the course of a single performance. The praise is invariably introduced by way of shy paranthesis while the abuse is dealt out in broad periods. Lord Meston follows the time-honoured practice, and it may be useful first to notice the incongruous appreciations given to individuals and bodies who have the least claim to happy remembrance in India. His Lordship professes to pity the Nationalist on his supposed lack of restraint and informs his readers that "the most discredited episode of this character is the attack engineered at a recent Congress against the present Viceroy". The statement is further elucidated in the following words: "No Governor-General since Canning has had greater need of, or so consistently shown, the *mens aequa in arduis* of their common predecessor as Lord Chelmsford has done, and the parrot-cry of 'C.M.G.' which was raised by a certain section of Extremists has been reprobated by every self-respecting Indian." The virtue so gratuitously ascribed to Lord Chelmsford is, perhaps, implicitly denied to his predecessor, and if Lord Meston has not pleasing recollections of the Cawnpore affair, the public will not be surprised. If Lord Chelmsford had a tithe of the mental power or the moral balance of Lord Hardinge, the history of the fateful years might have been writ differently and there is little use now in bolstering up the lost credit of Viceroy whose witless subserviency to his subordinates resulted in the tragic waste of opportunities. The only act of service to the country which his Lordship could have rendered long ago, remains to be brought about by the efflux of time, and it is profitless to dishonour the memory of Clemency Canning by mean comparisons. After enlarging on the "shady side of Nationalism", Lord Meston proceeds to search his own heart with the enquiry: "Are we ourselves wholly clean-handed in the matter?" He absolves the Civil Service for having stifled Indian liberties, but it is by a rhetorical trick familiar to us in our Councils. It is the trick of acknowledging a small mistake for the purpose of insinuating that there are no big ones. Thus in our Councils, Sir William Vincent would "deeply regret" that he did not add Mr. Surendranath Banerjea or Sir Devaprasad Sarbhadikari to a particular Select Committee, diverting the attention of listeners to that capital error and leaving the contested issue untouched in the process. Lord Meston has apparently no serious apology to offer on behalf of the Civil Service and with the righteous glow of responsibility asks if Parliament and the British people did really execute their trust. The complaint is as old as Macaulay who observed that a Hounsditch murder excited more interest in Britain than the report of an Indian crisis; and the grievance coming as it does from an official spokesman, is meaningless because, in the vicious chain of responsibility, it is the bureaucracy in India that has been able to prescribe policy and check the advance of Nationalism. There has been no exacting scrutiny from the top and the autocracy in India has been complete; but it does not exonerate the bureaucracy of the arrogant abuse of power. The very instance cited by Lord Meston falsifies his claim on behalf the Civil Service. He says that the defect in the prosecution of Lord Ripon's policy of local self-government was that "it was not hammered home by the British Government." This fable of the absent hammer is, as we know, absurd, because it is the permanent official who has always stood in the way of liberalising local self-government, and we have still triennial circulars on the subject which start with references to a resolution thirty years old. As a ruling corporation, the Civil Service has been the greatest obstacle to all-round progress involving the trust and respect of the people, and while we do not minimise the blame of indifference at "Home," we strongly hold that the chronic exacerbation of feeling in India has been mostly induced by the self-regard and exclusiveness of the bureaucracy. Lord Meston's excuse may account for lack of democratic forms; but for the practice of positively un-British policy, the charge of weak control affords no explanation. Who will say that the cult of the "strong" ruler in the country is fundamentally different from the doctrine of the Junker?

It is when we come to his criticisms of our present discontent that we find Lord Meston worthless and even pernicious as a guide. Any serious comment on the situation requires a serious recognition of the causes that are disturbing the people and the depth of feeling behind the present movements. Like the gentleman hired to give an exposition of the Rowlatt Act Lord Meston ascribes the resentment of the people to pure devilment. Touching that piece of anarchic legislation, his lordship scorns opposition as "the signal for the new orgy of abuse and calumny"; this in spite of the recognition that the obstinacy of officials amounted to a virtual breaking of the King's peace and provoked feelings more abidingly bitter than those it purported to eradicate. Lord Meston evades the root-causes of the trouble. No enquiry into it is useful unless the violation of the Khilafat and the atrocities of 1919 are honestly recognised. Lord Meston of Agra however jests at "the vapourings of the Khilafat agitation." The habit of the ostrich may have its administrative value, but it ill-becomes a man who aspires to pontificate on a serious crisis. As reference is again made to the Wiloughby murder, it may once more be pointed out that it is due to the peaceful influence of Mr. Gandhi that worse occurrences have been averted. To talk of the incident as if it were the sequel of the Khilafat Committee's agitation is to talk nonsense, because it is to the credit of Mr. Gandhi's influence that cruder impulses have been restrained. Lord Meston asks: "What underlies all this discontent?" He is concerned about British capital sunk in the country and wonders "if there is any longer an Indian career for our sons." The questions are natural, but they are pursued on the premise that the proper subjection of the bureaucracy is the prelude to anarchy. In almost all countries in the world British capital lies invested, and Britishers have free careers, on the basis of personal merit and irrespective of distinction of the chromatic or sartorial variety. In almost all the South American republics Britishers have invested their capital and the obstacle of the Monroe doctrine in the way of gradual obsorption, has not affected European enterprise. Still we hear of India being eternally mortgaged on the four hundred millions invested in the country despite the thousands of millions transferred as profits.

How typical of the bureaucrat to say: "Scylla lies on one side in the fallacy that we hold India by the sword; and Charybdis on the other, in the indiscriminating application to her of our own democratic nostrums." The discerning contempt of "our own democratic nostrums" is one of the conveniences made to rely on the sword without mentioning it. Between rule by the sword and democratic consent, there is no honest compromise, and to temporise over the issue is to prolong the tradition of the velvet glove which has made a ruin of the political morals of the bureaucracy. It is the avarice of power which has obviously blunted the moral sense. After brushing aside the Khilafat, Lord Meston ruminates on the Punjab student revolutionaries, cunning wire-pullers and credulous dupes. "No sadder instance of this process can be imagined than the Punjab outbreaks of April 1919, in which hundreds of lives were lost, while men, to whom the moral guilt of the tragedy indelibly attaches, still continue unscathed as wire-pullers in what they delight in calling constitutional agitation." One is stunned by the thought that officials still persevere in the absurdity that the massacre of Dyer, the atrocities of Johnson, O'Brien, Bosworth-Smith, Macrae, Doveton, Carberry and other terrorists hide an element of "moral guilt" which belong to any save their own Prussian selves. The most unforgettable part of the tragedy is the relish with which the entire community has contemplated the slaughter, torture and humiliation of Indians and praised the criminals as patterns of heroism. And now the condonation of barbarities by the Government of India, despite the injunctions of the Cabinet, has demonstrated to the hilt that even if there is pressure of direction from Home, the bureaucracy is able to thwart it by slow refusal. The exoneration of guilty officials gives the lie to the contention of Lord Meston that the Civil Service go astray for lack of authoritative instruction. He is too experienced a man to blunder into the truth, and his calumniation of the Nationalist movement once more shows the godless system we have to destroy for terminating our serfdom.

Notes of the Day.

Lies and Libels.

Replying to Mr. Curtis, Sir Michael O'Dwyer says that "not one per cent. of the thousands of men implicated in the revolutionary movements in India with which he had dealt have ever alleged that they were moved to political crime by the insults of Europeans". We quote this sentence as illustrating the method adopted by the ex-Satrap of the Punjab in seeking to controvert the truth exposed by Mr. Curtis. The method evidently consists in telling two impudent lies to silence one inconvenient truth. "Thousands of men implicated in the revolutionary movements" forsooth! He out-O'Dwyers himself, however, when he proceeds to say: "Throughout the Punjab disorders last year, in the face of the most appalling exhibition of racial hatred by fanatical mobs, British soldiers and civilians displayed self-restraint and absence of racial feeling which won the admiration of Indians. There was not even a suggestion of revenge or reprisals." It is not necessary to refute these atrocious lies by re-calling the brutalities of the Punjab nightmare. It is sufficient to recall the words of Mr. Miles Irving, the Deputy Commissioner, addressed to the citizens of Amritsar. "You have committed a bad act in killing the English. The revenge will be taken upon you and your children".

All-India Mahomedan Educational Conference.

The All-India Mahomedan Education Conference will hold its annual sessions this year at Amraoti and its Honorary Secretary announces that it will have to consider and decide questions relating to higher education of the gravest and most vital importance. In view of such an announcement it was naturally expected that a person of exceptional intellectual eminence and recognised ability and experience would be chosen as its President to give it an important lead. To our great surprise, we learn that the Central Committee of the Conference, under the inspiration of its Honorary Secretary, to whose influence at Hyderabad we owe so many Khilafat internments in that State, has chosen Mr. Ibrahim Haroon of Poona for the honour. This choice is a challenge to the intelligence of the Muslims of Bombay, if it was the turn of this Presidency to supply a President to the Conference this year. Indeed it is one of the worst that the Committee could possibly have made from this part of the country. Mr. Ibrahim Haroon has been publicly disowned by the Muslims of Bombay at a public meeting, as their representative in the Council and denounced for his reprehensible election tactics. It is not, however, merely on any political grounds that our objection to his election to the chair is based. The President of an Educational Conference must be chosen mainly for his educational qualifications and academic merits. What educational qualifications does Mr. Ibrahim possess?

A Unfortunate Selection.

Nor is this the only objection to his Presidentship. At Lucknow where he was pitchforked into the chair for a few hours at the Khilafat Conference he was wholeheartedly for the Khilafat cause. But when the cause came in the way of his desire to enter the Councils he had no hesitation to betray it. At Belgaum last year he was Chairman of the Reception Committee of the *Nadwa*, a body of Muslim Ulema. In his speech he was all in all for the Ulema of Islam. But when the same Ulema issued a *Fatwa* for the boycott of the Councils he was the first to disregard it. Nobody has a right to denounce him if he was sincerely against non-co-operation. But he blows hot and cold with it. In October last the Muslim Members of the Viceroy's Council issued a manifesto against non-coperation. He was requested to sign it but he declined to do so. Why? Because he was then sitting on the fence. Indeed he had promised some well-known public men that he would resign his seat on the Viceroy's Council. It is this opportunism which every one in Bombay denounces and which renders his election to the chair of the Conference most unfortunate—apart of course, from the all important consideration that neither by training nor experience is he entitled to speak, with authority, on educational problems of moment.

The Cooperative Movement.

The "Bombay Cooperative Quarterly" says:

Following the useful lead set by the last Conference, co-operators in this Presidency have begun to appreciate the place of the Institute in the movement and to make it the centre of all propagandist and educational efforts. The idea of forming branches has been hailed with enthusiasm, as giving scope to local initiative and local control, and preliminary meetings have been held in all the main divisions of the Presidency with a view to organize these branches. The Deccan and the Karnatak will soon have their branches at work, and though the proposal has been approved in Gujerat, it will, for obvious reasons, be some time before any active work is commenced. Rules have been framed for the organization of taluka development committees as sub-branches of the linguistic divisional branches, and not as independent bodies working under local official inspiration. The taluka development committees will assist in securing responsible decentralization of the work of propaganda and training, in stimulating agricultural improvement, in promoting the extension of the producers' and consumers' movements and in fostering a sympathetic attitude towards the movement among the residents of the various talukas. The organisation of such committees should be one of the first activities of the branches as soon as they are established. The field for the extension of the work of the Institute will then be clear, and if organized efforts are continued through these local agencies, the movement should soon be found wanting neither in men nor money. There is only one weak link in the chain, and that is at the top. The Institute has failed to secure a decent habitation, and does not, as a consequence, yet possess an efficient office organization. Time and trouble devoted to securing these will be especially welcome at this stage, and it is to be hoped that the requisite arrangements will be completed soon so as to enable the Institute to fill its true role within the movement.

The true role which the Bombay Central Cooperative Institute can fill is to secure the release of the cooperative movement from the leading strings of officialdom. It is, therefore, a pity that it has not received the support of the intelligentsia which it deserves.

THE NON-BRAHMIN PROBLEM.

DUTY OF THE CONGRESS.

(Specially written for "The Chronicle.")

The bureaucracy was at a loss to know what to do as the Hindus and Mahomedans would no longer quarrel with each other. So long as the Hindus and Mahomedans considered themselves as the deadliest enemies of one another and paid exaggerated importance to petty questions which could have been settled in no time with mutual good will, the bureaucracy considered its position safe and when the ill-considered communal quarrels were at their height, the benign bureaucracy usually appeared on the scene as a wise mediator and managed to stabilise its position. But since the declaration of Hindu-Moslem Unity, the bureaucracy was left without its favoured occupation. To it, the late Dr. Nair's non-Brahmin movement must have appeared a godsend. It is not at all an all-India question, it is local and largely based on fancied wrongs and greatly inspired by racial hatred. It will settle of itself in due course of time and the bureaucracy if at all it comes to lean on the non-Brahmins for support, will find them a broken reed. All the same honest efforts should be made to tackle the question and to those who brought about the Hindu-Mahomedan compact, it could not at all be difficult to settle the petty non-Brahmin question. It is not often one comes across a definite statement of the grievances of non-Brahmins. Vague accusations levelled against the Brahmin community form their chief plank.

NON-BRAHMIN GRIEVANCES.

The non-Brahmins as their very name shows, consist of various communities, widely differing from one another and they are in no sense a compact body. They have their own differences but they have agreed to sink them for a time in their common crusade against the Brahmin community. Mahatma Gandhi has summarised in "Young India," the alleged grievances of the non-Brahmins. If on inquiry it is found that they are genuine, they should certainly be removed. There is no room for communal quarrels fronted as the nation is by a common danger enveloping all the communities. The first allegation is that educated non-Brahmins do not possess the same political power that the Brahmins possess. There is very little substratum if truth in this grievance. Political power as such is possessed only by the British, in India and no community as such has any political power. It has yet to be won from the British and it will not be the monopoly of any particular community. If it is meant that Brahmins exercise political influence, it is because they have taken a leading part in the political life of the country. To the non-Brahmins, political life is a new thing. Many of them avoided politics, but not long ago lest such activities may embroil them with the authorities. In these circumstances if they do not count in the political life of the country as much as the advanced Brahmin community, Brahmins are not to blame. They have not debarred non-Brahmins from politics. In fact in many Provinces in India, where the Brahmin non-Brahmin feeling is not so acute as in Madras and where the non-Brahmins have made it a point to take part in politics, non-Brahmins are in the forefront. Brahmins have gladly fought under the leadership of non-Brahmins and to-day India is led by a distinguished non-Brahmin, Mahatma Gandhi. It is quite a wrong and myopic view to ascribe to the Brahmins any desire to exclude non-Brahmins from the political field or keep them but in a subordinate position. Politics was open to non-Brahmins as to Barhmins and if non-Brahmins chose to avoid it and consequently if they lost their standing and position, nobody is to blame but the non-Brahmins themselves. The second grievance represented to Mahatma Gandhi is that Brahmins hold the largest number of Government posts and seats on the representative bodies although the non-Brahmins are numerically far the strongest.

GOVERMMENT SERVICES.

So far as Government service is concerned, if the non-Brahmins have any grievance, it should be against the bureaucracy and not the Brahmins. It is not to be presumed that the bureaucracy has any special love for the Brahmins and that it makes it a point to appoint Brahmins where non-Brahmins are available. On the contrary, it would not be very difficult to supply instances wherein officials have gone out of their way to encourage non-Brahmins, with or without instructions. It is strange that with all the favouritism non-Brahmins enjoy, they should still bear a grudge against Brahmins in this respect. Frankly, Brahmins are tired of Government service altogether and they would be the last persons to complain if the non-Brahmins were to induce Government to debar Brahmins from Government service. Government are free to offer as many posts as they like to non-Brahmins and the latter are welcome to occupy them without any objection from non-Brahmins. It is a pity that non-Brahmins have not yet got over the glamour of Government service and that they want to abandon their independent professions and wear the shackles of service. Hitherto non-Brahmins as a rule honourably maintained themselves independent of Government but if they prefer service to independence, they may rest assured that the Brahmins would not care to fight for the crumbs of office. To patent invented by Government to produce

(Continued on page 8.)

"SON OF EAGLE, HE COMES."

FRANTIC SCENES OF ENTHUSIASM ATHENS.

THOUSANDS OF PROVINCIALS IN CITY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Dec. 20.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Dec. 22.

Frantic scenes of enthusiasm were witnessed in Athens yesterday on the occasion of the return of the Ex-King Constantine. The Royal Party arrived by a train from the Gulf of Corinth, the plan of landing at Phalerum being altered at the last moment owing to the roughness of sea causing sickness among the royal family. The royal train was preceded by a whistling pilot engine covered with palms and steaming very slowly to enable the masses of the Constantinian stalwarts to accompany it and keep up. As soon as the train stopped, the public stormed it jumping on the footboards and swarming on the roofs.

In Athens, where thousands of the provincials poured in bursting with Constantinism frenzied crowds swarmed in streets waving olive branches and shouting "He comes. Son of Eagle, he comes."

There were great displays of fireworks, illuminations and tooting of horns. The houses and shops were elaborately decorated the King's picture being the centre of all the schemes.

SAFETY OF HOME RULE BILL SECURED.

DEFEAT OF LORD MIDLETON'S AMENDMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 20.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Dec. 22.

The safety of the Home Rule Bill which will be enacted before the prorogation, was secured in the House of Lords this afternoon by the defeat of an important amendment by Lord Midleton by 91 votes to 14. Apart from a small modification made at the instance of the Lord Chancellor, the Peers accepted the Commons' decisions with regard to the Bill.

NEW JAPANESE BATTLE CRUISER.

KEEL LAID AT YOKOSUKA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 20.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Dec. 22.

Tokio.—The keel of a forty-thousand ton battle cruiser to be known as, Amagi, has been laid at Yokosuka.

JAPANESE BANK OF AGRICULTURE SUSPENDS PAYMENT.

APPREHENSION IN MONEY MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 20.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Dec. 22.

An official telegram from Tokio says that the Bank of Agriculture and Industry has suspended payment. This has depressed the industrial circles and the continued fall in the prices of silver cotton and rice, the stagnation in the sugar trade, the dullness of the export market and the unfavourable information from the foreign markets have caused apprehension in the money market.

FARROWS BANK CLOSED.

WHAT IT IS DUE TO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Dec. 20.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Dec. 22.

The Farrows Bank has suspended payment.

The Board of Trade states that the closing of the Farrows Bank is due to the losses on trading and the errors in management extending over years. It has nothing to do with the general financial situation. The bank which was really a loan agency had four-thousand small shareholders. Its current and deposit accounts totalled £3,488,642 sterling.

BRITISH PURCHASE OF SILVER BULLION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 20.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., Dec. 22.

In the House of Commons replying to Mr. Hancock Mr. Chamberlain stated that the mint in 1920 had bought 200,000 standard ounces of silver bullion for coinage and one and a half million ounces for medals at the average price of 56 pence.

Official & Personal.

Her Excellency Lady Lloyd gave a Children's Party at Government House on Wednesday afternoon.

Captain H. R. Gunning has arrived at Government House.

The Thakor Saheb of Palitana and the Chief of Jamkhandi have left Government House.

Mr Vijayaraghava Chariar, President elect of the Congress, will arrive at Nagpur by a special train on the morning of the 24th instant.

Pandit Motilal Nehru, who arrived at Nagpur on Wednesday from Calcutta, was accorded a warm reception.

TURKISH FRONTIER.

TROOPS BEING TRANSFERRED TO WESTERN FRONT.

THREE DIVISIONS AT ANGORA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Dec. 20.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Dec. 22.

A Constantinople message to "The Times" reports transference of troops from the eastern to the western front is proceeding It is believed that three Turkish divisions have already arrived at Angora.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN TRADE.

PROSPECTS OF RATIFICATION NOT ROSY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Dec. 21.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Dec. 22.

The hopes that the Russian market will shortly be opened to British trade, thereby helping to reduce unemployment appear, according to the latest information, to be doomed to disappointment. Sir Robert Horne had a long interiew with M. Krassin yesterday and it is understood that the prospects of ratification of the trade agreement by the British and Russian Governments are by no means rosy, owing to the disinclination of the British Government to make further political concessions. Mr. Lloyd George is seeing M. Krassin to-day.

LEAGUE ASSEMBLY CLOSES.

RESOLUTION ON ESPERANTO SHELVED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 20.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Dec. 22.

Geneva.—The Assembly has closed. Previously the motion advocating cooperation between the International Red Cross and the Committee for Relief of the War-stricken Children was adopted.

The resolution in favour of the adoption of Esperanto as the language of the League was shelved. M. Hymans in his closing address said that the work hitherto accomplished by the League showed that it would live.

COLONIAL SECRETARY.

MAJOR ORMSBY GORE'S QUESTIONS

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Dec. 20.
Recd. 1 p.m., Dec. 22.

In the House of Commons Major Ormsby Gore asked the Premier whether in view of the various descriptions of the territories concerned, the Prime Minister would consider the desirability of changing the name of Secretary of State for the Colonies to Secretary of State for Imperial Administration.

Mr. Lloyd George said the answer was in the negative.

Major Ormsby Gore further proposed that the Secretary of State for Imperial Administration should direct a unified department dealing with the Middle East.

Mr. Lloyd George said he had nothing at present to add to his statement in the House of Commons during the debate on the Supplementary Estimates on December 16th.

ECHO OF REVERSE AT TANGA.

COL. AITKEN REMOVED FROM EAST AFRICAN COMMAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 20.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Dec. 22.

Replying in the House of Commons to Mr. Croft, Mr. Montagu stated that the War Office who had removed Colonel A. E. Aitken from his command in East Africa in 1914 had informed Mr. Montagu that further investigation showed that Col. Aitken was "not guilty" of culpable negligence in the operations terminating in the reverse at Tanga for which Col. Aitken should not be held responsible. Mr. Montagu was at present considering compensating Col. Aitken.

WHAT THE WAR COST.

THIRTY MILLION CASUALTIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 20.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., Dec. 22.

In the House of Commons replying to Mr. Shirley Benn Mr. Lloyd George said it was substantially correct that the war had cost thirty million casualties, nine million deaths and fifty-thousand millions sterling directly and sixty-seven millions indirectly.

Mr. J. L. Wilson Goode, His Majesty's Trade Commissioner at Bombay, who acted as His Majesty's Senior Trade Commisioner in India and Ceylon during Mr. Ainscough's official tour in the United Kingdom, is proceeding to England on the 25th instant by s.s. Mantua on a few months' leave. On returning to India, Mr. Wilson Goode will open the Bombay Office.

ESHER COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

MR. MONTAGU UNABLE TO STATE DECISION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Dec. 20.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Dec. 22.

Replying in House of Commons to Major Glyn, Mr. Montagu regretted that he was unable to state the decision with regard to the proposals of Part Five of the Esher Committee's report. The proposals had to be considered in India first. Many of the proposals, if adopted, would have to be applied to the officers of the Indian Army, employed and paid by the War Office but the decision would not be delayed to any extent by that.

GRANT OF IMPROVED PENSIONS.

DISCONTENT OVER MR. MONTAGU'S DECISION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 20.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., Dec. 22.

A member of Parliament, Mr. Bennett, writing in "The Times" draws attention to widespread discontent following upon Mr. Montagu's decision to grant improved pensions recommended by the Indian public Services Commission only to the officers who retired after July 23rd 1913, which he submits is illogical and inequitable. Men who followed up their original memorials by reminders in 1913 had no shadow of claim to preference over the main body of the memorialists. Mr. Bennett says that the fixed line drawn from that date is unjustifiable.

BRITISH NAVY FOR COMMERCE DEFENCE

MR. DANIELS ON INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Dec. 20.
Recd. 1 p.m., Dec. 22.

With regard to the big or little ship controversy "The Times" Washington correspondent learns that Lord Northcliffe interviewed by a representative of the United States News Agency in London pointed out that the British navy was for defence and mainly for commerce defence.

Lord Northcliffe asked what naval combination Mr. Daniels suggested.

Mr. Daniels replying said he wanted an agreement between all the nations for no competitive building. The Anglo-Jap-American or Franco-Italo-American alliance limiting building could not obtain the desired result. It would be merely alliance in the old sense. The only basis for peace was for all nations to form buttress in the world against evil. Mr. Daniels said that he would not recommend another three-year building programme, unless it was absolutely certain that the United States was going to stay outside the League. Lord Northcliffe replying says that Mr. Daniels has given no answer, with regard to the membership of a possible combination. He submits that competitive building is senseless especially as the best minds differ with regard to the future of sea fighting.

FRESH NAVAL CONSTRUCTION FOR ENGLAND.

QUESTION TO BE DISCUSSED WITH U. S. AND JAPAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 20.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Dec. 22.

In the House of Commons Sir Frederick Hall suggested that the question of fresh naval construction should be discussed with the United States and Japan before a decision was reached with regard to the new British naval programme in order to see whether an arrangement could be reached for reducing the naval expenditure to the minimum consistent with national safety.

Mr. Lloyd George gave the assurance that the Imperial Defence Committee would consider the question.

PLAN TO COPE WITH UNEMPLOYMENT.

ENROLLING MEN FOR BUILDING TRADES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Dec. 21.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Dec. 22.

One of the Government's plans to cope with disastrous wave of unemployment throughout the country is to enrol fifty housand men for training chiefly as bricklayers, slaters and plasterers, these being the trades where labour is mostly needed. If the building trade unions accept this scheme the Government is ready to give the unions a quarter of a million sterling subsidy at the rate of five pounds for very man admitted to ranks of the building trade unions. A meeting of the National Executive of the Building Trades' Federation takes place this week to discuss the proposals.

Mr. C. L. Low, a merchant from London now staying in the Hotel D'Angellis, Madras, was knocked down by a cart on Mount Road. He sustained injuries which necessitated his being removed to the hospital.

STRIKES IN BOMBAY.

SOBBERIES DUE TO BAD LIGHTING.

DUTY OF THE PUBLIC.

The various strikes in the city continue without any abatement and there is not the least likelihood of any amicable settlement, although months have rolled by since the men left their work. The Gas strike is one which affects the public intimately, and although their sufferings have been great the Municipal Corporation with the assistance of the Bombay Gas Company have managed to hood-wink the public with promises which have never been fulfilled. The streets continue to be without lights, or if there are lights they are mere apologies for them, and it has actually become unsafe to walk in the streets after 10 or 11 p.m. As a result of these dark streets we have had a number of daring dacoities in Bombay, which have taken the people by surprise. But there need have been no cause for surprise, seeing that it is the apathy of the public which is mainly responsible for the Gas Company not fulfilling its contract and for the Bombay Municipality not doing their duty and for the members of the Corporation utterly failing to realise the sufferings of the public. The localities in which these murders and robberies have been committed, it may not be known to the public, are without any street lamps owing to the strike, not even of the kind which are seen in the Fort and other more favoured localities. That being the state of things it is no wonder that robbers have a jolly good time just now, and it is to be seen how long the Municipal Corporation, which cannot by any means be called a representative body of the public will continue to be so blind.

OBDURATE POSTAL AUTHORITIES.

The strikers of the Postal and the Telegraph departments, it need not be mentioned, are suffering as much as the public, but the Government Department with the taxpayers' money to back them in their mad career of wanton waste, are like adamant. The promised improvements in the service have yet to be realised by a persecuted public, and, it appears, the authorities have blocked all further way for negotiations with a view to arrive at an understanding with the poor and underpaid men. In the meantime, the public have done very little to help the strikers, who are carrying on their struggle against hopeless odds.

NOW TO PREVENT DACOITIES?

MORE POLICEMEN UNAVAILABLE.

A meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday, Mr. M. A. M. Khan presiding, when consideration was given to a letter, from Mr. R. G. Mahinker stating that "at about 3 a.m. on the 12th December, 1920, a gang of about a dozen strong, stalwart men armed with lathies and a gun raided the shop of a Marwari at Parel Tank Road, broke open the door and decamped with a booty worth some thousands, firing shots all round to scare away people living close by; that in the days before the war two mounted policemen and three or four havildars used to patrol the locality after midnight, but that that practice has been discontinued now; adding that the defective street lighting gives simulus to such daring dacoities and expressing a hope that steps will be taken to keep the streets in the locality properly lighted and that the Commissioner of Police requested to keep a sufficient Police force for the protection of the people."

Dr. M C. Javle said that the dacoities which were taking place at Mahim and Parel had caused great panic among the residents of those places, who had to carry their live in their hands. Was is it not possible for the Commissioner of Police, Dr. Javle asked, to put a stop to the dacoities?

The Commissioner of Police said that two gangs had been captured, one at Mahim and another at Parel, and they belonged to the Berad tribe. The Police were doing their best in the circumstances to cope with the situation, but owing to want of funds and necessary men he was unable to send more men to that part of the Island. Besides, owing to the general rise in wages, the Police Service was not popular. It was not possible, Mr. Griffiths, said, to have the particular roads patrolled by sowars (mounted men) at night. In the last dacoity some twenty to thirty Mahomedans were involved and it was rather of a serious nature.

The Committee resolved to refer the matter to the Municipal Commissioner for disposal.

FIRE AND WATER SHORTAGE.

The Committee also considered a letter from the Commissioner stating that the shortage of water at the fire at Dana Bunder on the 14th instant was due to the closing of a sluice valve which was ordered to be opened and that the officer responsible for the mistake has been severely punished.

The letter was recorded and a copy forwarded to the Corporation for their information.

DACOITIES IN BOMBAY.

SOME ARRESTS MADE.

The police have succeeded by now in arresting more than twenty persons in connection with recent dacoities in Bombay.

The arrested persons belong to the Telengi Kekadi tribe and their number in Bombay would come to several thousands and many are employed in the Improvement Reclamation work at Worli

Two of these suspected culprits were captured at the Mahim beach and the rest at Worli and another gang of twelve persons —including four women—were arrested at

(Continued on page 8.)

NON-COOPERATION

SWARAJYA SABHA'S EFFORTS.

REPORT OF SPLENDID WORK.

SUCCESSFUL BOYCOTT OF COUNCILS.

The following is an account of the work done by the Swarajya Sabha in connection with the Non-Cooperation resolution of the Special Congress:—

Soon after the Calcutta Congress the Managing Committee of the Sabha met and decided to ascertain the wishes of the voters regarding the new councils and appointed a committee to consider and report on the National Education and Arbitration Courts.

BOYCOTT OF COUNCILS.

As however the elections were drawing near, attention was primarily concentrated on the task of instructing the voters about the political situation and ascertaining their attitude towards new councils. This work was carried on in the city of Bombay in cooperation with the Bombay Branch of the Indian Home Rule League and in Gujarat in cooperation with the Gujarat Rajkiya Mandal.

BOMBAY.

The work in the city was found to be exceedingly difficult. It was taken up at about the end of September and therefore there was just a month and a half left before the date of election. No doubt the total number of voters in the city was about 30,000, and Hindus about 24,000; only, thanks to the slip-shod way in which the electoral roll was prepared but within the short time at our disposal it was difficult even to reach this number and that because of two reasons; firstly the addresses given in the lists were annoyingly incomplete, the streets only being mentioned without any indication by way of name or number of the house where the voter resided and secondly because of the derangement in the postal service owing to the strike. Still however not to lose even the slight chance of quickly approaching all the voters through the postal agency reply cards were despatched requesting the voters to sign a form drawn up by Mahatma Gandhi (Vide Appendix A) which was also later accepted by the All-India Congress Committee with slight alterations. The result was most disappointing. The total number of cards sent out was 14731 and of these as many as 2350 are returned upto date by the postal authority as being without sufficient addr... Only 804 cards were received in reply and [illegible] not whether they reached the destination or [illegible] at the postal centres it is difficult to tell.

WORK AMONG VOTERS.

As it was expected that this method of canvassing would not by itself be sufficient arrangements were made from the beginning to approach voters in person. For this purpose volunteers who offered themselves for work in this connection were organised into separate batches to visit different localities under their captains. The bulk of the Sabha, League and Deccan volunteers under Captain Desai took up "D" Ward, the Bhatia, Gugli and Sorathia volunteers under Mr. Jerajani "C" Ward, and the Lohana volunteers under Mr. Keshavji were in charge of "B" Ward. These corps started work in right earnest but their work was hampered by serious difficulties. For the speedy carrying out of the programme it was necessary to supply the volunteers with the lists of the voters in their respective wards, but the captains could not obtain inspite of repeated attempts, even half a dozen copies from the Collector's office, the only answer vouchsafed being "Out of stock". The volunteers had therefore no other course but to copy down these names, though it meant an unnecessary loss of the little time left for work. When however, this was done they started visiting the voters but as the names were given in alphabetical order and without any precise address, the volunteers found themselves compelled to make an house to house inquiry to get at the voters and then too the result was disappointing. In the case of some of the bigger streets like Kalbadevi and Girgaum with hundreds of voters large number of voters could not be traced inspite of careful inquiries. In this plight the captains sought the assistance of some postal men but they too found it difficult to trace the voters even within the range of their daily beat. This had naturally a damping effect on the volunteers and several slakened and gave up the task. Nevertheless the work was continued with such earnest men as remained to the last and the results obtained are as follows: "B" ward 510, "C" ward 1575 "D" ward 1659. From the other wards about 517 signatures were received on reply cards. Total number of signatures obtained is 4228.

PUBLIC LECTURES.

In order to help this work as well as to impress upon the electorates the necessity of abstaining from taking part in the elections a series of public lectures were arranged in the different parts of the city. The details of these meetings are given in Appendix "D".

Because of the shortness of the time and the difficulties mentioned above it was not found possible to work up the other wards or to obtain as satisfactory a result as was desired in the "B," "C" and "D" wards. The effectiveness of the agitation was however proved beyond doubt by the result on the election day. The total number of voters in the Northern and Southern Division is about 30,000 while the official returns show about 5.00 only went to the polling booth. The details of the recorded in favour of the elected and the per cent of the record[illegible] total votes in the divisions are gi[illegible]

BOMBAY NON-MAHOMEDAN.

BOMBAY CITY (SOUTH) 3 SEATS.

VOTES.

1. Mr. N. M. Dumasia 5533
2. Dr. C. P. Fernandes 3665.
3. Dr. K. E. Dadachanji 2103.

(Total votes in the Division 46[illegible]

The percentage of votes recorded for the three candidates it will be seen amounts only to 11.8 per cent, 5.7 per cent and 4.5 per cent respectively.

BOMBAY CITY NORTH 3 SEATS.

1. Mr. A. N. Surve 692.
2. Dr. S. S. Batliwala 1223.
3. Mr. G. K. Bole 490.

(Total votes in the division 12060).

The percentage of votes are 5.7, 10.2, and 4 per cent respectively.

MAHOMEDAN (BOMBAY).

There were only 2 candidates for the 2 seats. Hence there was no contest and no votes were therefore recorded. It is worth noting that no really responsible Mahommadan leader stood for election. The members declared elected are Mr. Ibrahim Suleman Haji and Mr. Muhammed H[illegible] Havalwala.

Regarding the merits of these and candidates for the City Election, it will be [illegible] justice to quote the opinion of the "[illegible] cate of India", the most rabid A[illegible] Indian paper on this side. Just a day [illegible] the Election writing on this very sub[illegible] says:—"Frankly we are disappoint[illegible] the list of candidature from the [illegible] stituencies of Bombay City for the [illegible] formed Councils. So far as the [illegible] tions to the Bombay Legislative [illegible] are concerned we attach more imp[illegible] to them than those for the Assembly [illegible] the Council of State—*there is no first-rate name*. It is only a [illegible] sense of public duty that makes us [illegible] If the city nominations be taken as a [illegible] to the Provincial Legislative Council of the future would, we venture to [illegible] nothing more than a good Municipal Corporation. It is a shame that Bombay, by its apathy [illegible] failure to appreciate its new responsibilities [illegible] munities, has failed to rise to the occasion and played into the hands of the Non-cooperationists, who are sure to chuckle over the nominations. "There is not very much to choose between the fourteen candidates standing for the six City general electorate seats in the Provincial Council, and for the moment we would not advocate the claims of any."

GUJARAT.

The work in Gujarat was carried on under the supervision of Mr. Yagnik, the secretary of the Gujarat Rajkiya Mandal. Through this Association District Committees were appointed in Surat, Broach, Kaira, Panchmahal and Ahmedabad and they were placed in charge of the work of taking signatures on the non-voting forms in their respective districts. A report of the work done in this connection is sent by Mr. Yagnik and it is given below:—

Work was taken up in right earnest throughout Gujarat. Mahatma Gandhi's instructions to voters (Vide Appendix B) were despatched on post cards to every voter in Gujarat. Instructions were issued (Vide Appendix C) regarding the Council propaganda. A preliminary difficulty was however met in securing voters' lists in all the districts. Apparently the Collectors of all the districts had issued orders not to sell voters' lists to any persons who were not bonafide candidates for the new councils. Some time was therefore lost in preparing copies of available lists and it was not before the beginning of October that council agitation was in full swing in Gujarat.

The Central Office at Ahmedabad was expanded and reorganised to meet the growing burden of work. All the district offices were instructed to copy the names of the signatories to the boycott forms in separate books sent to them. A system of weekly reports of work from taluka to district offices and from them to the Ahmedabad office was introduced. Meetings of workers some of them hailing from the remote parts of districts were held in all the district towns to explain the general lines on which council propaganda and the other work were to be conducted.

WORK IN VILLAGES.

The detailed arrangements made for approaching voters in every village throughout Gujarat may now be reviewed. First as regards Ahmedabad, work in North and South Daskroi talukas was entrusted to Dr. Hariprasad and Mr. Lallubhai Mehta who were thoroughly acquainted with the whole area. The previous activity of the Mandal specially in irrigation and forced labour rendered work

(Continued on page 8.)

INDIAN RLY. COMMITTEE.

B. N. RLY. CHIEF AUDITOR'S EVIDENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 21.

Mr. L. Greenham, Chief Auditor, Bengal Nagpur Railway, giving evidence before the Indian Railway Committee to-day, narrated the system of audit in the Company's Railway. They had received Rs. 5,239,000 for lines under construction, as well as the new lines. So far as working progress was considered, money was already being spent. The new lines took from four to five years to construct. They had no money either to spend on improvement or pay debts, and nothing at all for any open line capital work.

PUNJAB UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

CRIES OF "BANDE MATARAM" IN UNIVERSITY HALL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 21.

The convocation of the Punjab University was held to-day at the University Hall, Sir Edward Maclagan, the Chancellor presiding. After the conferring of degrees on the graduates, Sir John Maynard, Vice-Chancellor of the University addressed the new graduates, expressing his regret that an accident had deprived them of the profit and pleasure of hearing Sir Ashutosh Mukerjee, a unique figure in Indian Education. Proceeding, he said that the United Provinces with their four Universities pointed a prophetic finger. The centre of Lahore, great though the future which they may foresee for it, would not alone suffice for this great territory that called for light. Sir John hoped that some of the Colleges outside Lahore would become the seats of new local Universities, and said that they may look forward with sure eyes to the narrowing of the territorial limits of our present University as new, local or commercial Universities as a Sikh University at Amritsar, a Metropolitan Indian University at Delhi, perhaps some day a N.-W. Frontier University at Peshawar, arise in the North and South.

One noticeable feature of this year's convocation was that the recipients of degrees were greeted with loud shouts of "Mahatma Gandhi Ki Jai" and "Bande Mataram" instead of with the customary cheers. The graduates who had filled the body of the hall were repeating the cries at intervals and when the Vice-Chancellor concluded his address, he was greeted with loud cries of "Bande Mataram" and "Mahatma Gandhi Ki Jai" which lasted some minutes.

MURDER OF ADOPTIVE FATHER.

ACCUSED CONVICTED BY HIGH COURT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 21.

At the High Court on Tuesday, Justices Teunon and Fearson delivered judgment in what is known as the Baranagore Murder case in which the accused one Charu Chandar Ghose, was charged with the murder of his adoptive father Benod Lal Ghose, a millionaire of Baranagere, the motive alleged being that the deceased intended to make an endowment of his property for charitable purposes and alter his previous will, thereby depriving Charu of his property. The case was tried by the Sessions Judge of Alipore with the aid of a Jury, who unanimously found the acused not guilty. The Sessions Judge, disagreeing with the verdict, referred the case to the High Court. Their Lordships convicted the accused of murder and sentenced him to transportation for life.

THE "LEADER."

The "Democrat" writes:—

Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru, Mr. C. Y. Chintamani and Rai Krishnji spoke boastfully of the bright future of the "Leader." It has come to our knowledge that the Tatas are to have a predominating share in the Newspapers Ltd. We sincerely congratulate the Newspapers Ltd., The "Leader" will be as good a newspaper as the "Pioneer". Here is cause for Moderates to rejoice and also for the Bureaucracy.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Dec. 22.

Western disturbance is giving moderate cloud in extreme north of India. The weather has been generally dry.

Forecast:—Few falls in Kashmir.

PARSI MARRIAGE IN RANGOON.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Dec. 22.

A marriage took place on Monday last of Miss Bela, the adopted daughter of Mr. Shapurji Cowasjee, who had been the central figure in a litigation, regarding the Parsi Fire Temple case. Her husband is a Mr. Kolapore.

A Parsi priest, from Bombay, came to perform the ceremony which was attended by a large gathering of Parsis, relatives and friends, and Europeans.

Sir Ashutosh Chaudhuri has been elected to the Bengal Council by the Pabna-Bogra non-Mahomedan constituency.

Mr. Ahmed was elected the other day, to the Bengal Council from Malda-Jalpaiguri Mahomedan constituency. According to the election rules, his election to the Bengal Council becomes void, and the Governor will call upon that constituency to elect another person in Mr. Ahmed's place.

NON-COOPERATION.

(Continued from page 7.)

in these talukas quite an easy task. Ramshashi Kalyandas a sadhu of Dholka was engaged on a monthly salary of Rs. 20 for the work in that taluka as he was thoroughly qualified by his work and experience. As the taluka was found to be too big for one man Mr. Amritlal of Bavla was appointed on Rs. 40 a month to cooperate with Kalyandasji in working up the taluka. Modasa Mahal was quickly organised with the able assistance of Mr. Mohanlal V. Gandhi, B.A., LL.B., who left his business at Bombay to help the Non-cooperation movement. Similarly the secretary of the Swarajya Sabha devoted himself whole-heartedly in his taluka. Dhanduka by far the biggest taluka in the district was roughly divided into three groups of villages with headquarters at Ranpur, Dhandhuka and Dholka and a well tried worker led the work in each work. Efforts were made to rouse the secretary of the Swarajya Sabha, Samand into activity but the work in that taluka did not progress materially till an Ahmedabad volunteer was definitely engaged on it. Viramgam was organised last and them also with the asistance of one paid and one voluntary worker. The Viramgam workers were sent to Ghogha during the last one or two weeks before the elections took place.

ARRANGEMENTS IN KAIRA.

Arrangements in Kaira were of a somewhat different character. Even before the present movement was started. Mr. Mohanlal Pandya, a tried Satyagrahi worker, and Mr. Ramshanker, a stauch Swadeshi preacher, had consented to settle at Nadiad with a view to organise national work in the whole district. They made good their promise almost immediately after the campaign was started when a house was rented for residential and office purposes. The Nadiad Committee arranged that the same place should be at the disposal of the local Khilafat Committee which would pay half the expenses. It need hardly be stated that Messrs. Mohanlal and Ramshanker rendered immense services in working up the whole district with the constant assistance of the indefatigable secretary Mr. Fulchandi and other members of the local committee. These gentlemen tried their best to work up all the talukas in the absence of local men who could stand responsible for their talukas. Mention must however be made of the secretary of the Thasra Branch who made a round of nearly all the villages in his taluka. One Hirabhai Kashibhai was engaged to work the Matar taluka at Rs 25 per month.

The arrangements in the Panchamahals scarcely left anything to be desired. Mr Wamanrao S. Mukadam the secretary of the Godhra Branch surpassed himself in touring almost continuously round all the important villages of the whole district. He was ably supported at the headquarters by the secretary of the district committee and two members of the bar. The Taluka workers almost admirably responded to the call of the work. The District is naturally divided into the Eastern Prant comprising the most backward and impenetrable talukas of Dohad and Zalod and the Western Prant including the Godhra, Halol and Kalol talukas. There also Mr. Sukhdev Vishvanath the Sabha's missionery in the Eastern Prant would be hard at beat. By dint of sheer work and natural sympathies he has already earned almost a commanding position among the Bhil population of the area. Of late he has succeeded in winning away thousands of Bhils from alchoholic drinks. The secretaries of Goraj and Halol branches divided the work in that Taluka while the secretary of the Sansoli branch covered the whole of the Kalol Taluka.

WORK IN BROACH.

For some time past Broach has been our weakest spot. The politically minded classes of Broach have presented an almost impenetrable front to the Non-cooperation Movement in spite of all the efforts of the secretaries in the matter. When Mr. Shivsing Devsingh who had worked in the Kaira campaign volunteered his services in October last he was requested to take up Broach District. The Broach Office was also strengthened by the employment of an old tried worker of Nadiad. The secretaries of the Jambusar, Amod and Ankleshwar branches did admirable work in their respective and adjoining areas.

The workers at Surat quickly organised the District in an admirable manner. A branch of the Mandal had already been opened before the Non-cooperation Movement was started. Mr. Dayalji Desai the President of the Local branch, Messrs. Kalyanji Mehta, Narmadashanker Pandya, the secretaries of the local branch with Messrs. Kuverji Mehta and Syed Ahmed Edroos who resigned from the excise department and Mr. Devshanker of the office staff made an admirable band of workers to carry the movement to the remotest corners of the district. Mr. Kuverji Mehta took charge of the Bardoli Taluka while the Bulsar Taluka was worked by the Secretary of the Local Sabha.

The Mandal issued instructions to the District Committees from time to time regarding the conduct of work and the resolutions to be passed at public meetings. The number of public meetings held by the district and taluka workers as notified to the office are as under:—Ahmedabad 262; Kaira 73; Panchmahals 141; Broach 79; Surat 55. The places where the meetings were held are denoted in Appendix E.

It need hardly be stated that many more meetings big and small were held by the village workers of which no regular reports were received.

The campaign was thus carried on for nearly one month and a half. The following table shows the total of signatures obtained on the non-voting forms in each of the constituencies in Gujarat:—

NON-MUHAMMADAN.

Ahmedabad City voters 13,464; signatures 4,778; percentage 35.5.

Ahmedabad District voters 19,485; signatures 8,087; percentage 41.2.

Kaira District (about) voters 20,000; signatures 9,215; 46.0.

Panchmahad District voters 10,881; signatures 6,000 (about); percentage 55.1.

Broach District voters 17,160; signatures 9,804; percentage 58.0.

Surat City voters 6,458; signatures 1,917; percentage 29.1.

Surat District voters 17,725; signatures 6,325; percentage 35.6.

Apprehensions were felt in some quarters regarding the conduct of the people on the election days. Mahatma Gandhi faciliated the work in this respect by publishing detailed instructions to the people in Navjiwan. These instructions were circulated boradcast in seperate handbills throughout Gujarat and it augurs well for the movement that they were strictly observed every where. Pompous police parades at the polling booths and notices about the penalties for interfering with elections scarcely made any impression on the people who laughed at the whole farce of elections. The following table shows the number of voters at the last elections:—

Ahmedabad City, total No. of voters 13,464; No. of votes 13,464; No. of votes recorded No voting; percentage Nil.

Ahmedabad District, total No. of voters 19,485; No. of votes 38,970; No. of votes recorded 980; percentage 2.5.

Kaira about, total No. of voters 20,000; No. of votes 40,000; No. of votes recorded No voting; percentage Nil.

Panchmahal, total No. of voters 10,881; No. of votes 10,881; No. of votes recorded 665; percentage 6.1.

Broach, total No. of voters 17,160; No. of votes 17,160; No. of votes recorded 761; percentage 4.4.

Surat City, total No. of voters 6,458; No. of votes 6,458; No. of votes recorded 1,110 (about); percentage 17.2.

Surat District, total No. of voters 17,725; No. of votes 35,450; No. of votes recorded 3,322; percentage 9.4.

It is interesting to note the number of votes received by the elected candidates:—

AHMEDABAD CITY.

1. Rao Saheb Harilal Desai (Ex. Govt. Pleader), No voting.

AHMEDABAD DISTRICT.

1. Rao Bahadur Ramanbhai M. Nilkanth (Moderate), No. of votes recorded 648; total No. of votes 38,970; percentage 1.66.

2. Mr. Bhulabhai Pragji, No. of votes recorded 181; total No. of votes 38,970 percentage .49.

KAIRA DISTRICT.

1. Rao Saheb Dadubhai Desai, no voting

2. Mr. Jesangbhai B. Patel, no voting.

PANCHMAHAL DISTRICT.

1. Dinshaw Bamanji Dalal, No. of votes recorded 386; total No. of votes 10,881; percentage 3.54.

BROACH DISTRICT.

1. Mr. Anteldas Hargovandas (Govt. Pleader) about No. of votes recorded 400; total No. of votes 17,160; percentage 2.35.

SURAT CITY.

1. Mr. Chunilal Gandhi (Govt. Pleader) No. of votes recorded 460; total No. of votes 6,458; percentage 7.1.

SURAT DISTRICT.

1. Mr. Chaurishankar B. Bhatt, No. votes recorded 1,063; total No. of vote 35,450; percentage 3.

2. Mr. Temmras Kawasji Mody, No. of votes recorded 1,063; total No. of votes 35,450; per centage 3.

The Boycott of Councils has thus been rendered complete. All the Nationalists withdrew their candidatures immediately after the Calcutta Congress, Only the moderates and Besantites, Government pleaders and title-holders contested the Council seats. The ranks of candidates gradually thinned away as the public opinion was developed and election days approached. The Non-Mahomedan seats for Ahmedabad City and the Kaira District which hold perhaps the most politically conscious people in Gujarat were not contested and hence candidates were elected to the Council without one single vote being cast at the polling booths. There is no doubt that the Moderates and *Johnguns* who will presume to represent Gujarat in the new Councils will be allowed no rest by the large mass of voters who will clamour with an ever increasing intensity for their resignation. The new councils will be an eyesore to the people of Gujarat who will not rest till they stand no more to obscure this fight between the forces of military autocracy and of disciplined democracy.

AN ALIGARH COLLEGE EJECTION.

"OLD BOY'S" APPLICATION REJECTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 22.

At the Allahabad High Court, Mr. Justice Piggott has rejected the revision application filed by Mr. Abdul Majid Khawaja, Barrister, an old boy of the Aligarh College against the order of Mr. Campbell, the District Magistrate of Aligarh, by which possession was taken of the Old Boys' Lodge of the M. A. O. College and the applicant ejected. His Lordship held that the order was perfectly regular and excluded from the revisional jurisdiction of the High Court

BANGALORE VAIZ CEREMONY CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Dec. 22.

In connection with the order of a breach of peace, Mr. T. J. Tasker, C.S., the District Magistrate, heard the evidence on behalf of the respondents, the Sur Khaji of Juma Masjid and three others, all of them connected with the local Khilafat Committee. Six witnesses were examined, evidence mainly relating to the Khaji's right over the Mosque and the nature and necessity of the "Vaiz" ceremony. Witnesses were also questioned regarding the resolution passed by the local Khilafat meeting and its binding on the Khaji and the Muhamedans.

Further hearing of the case was adjourned till to-morrow.

ANOTHER MADRAS MANIFESTO.

AGAINST BOYCOTT OF COUNCILS AND SCHOOLS.

The following is a summary of the manifesto issued under the joint names of Messrs. A. Rangaswami Iyengar and S. Satyamurti of Madras:—

The dominant political fact in India to-day is the Resolution of the Calcutta Special Congress on Non-cooperation. This resolution recommended among other things the gradual boycott of Government and aided schools and colleges and the gradual boycott of law courts by litigants and lawyers. The country has had time to watch the methods pursued in respect of these two items and note the results thereof.

We are decidedly of opinion that the wholesale boycott of all existing state and aided schools and colleges is against the highest interests of the country We recognise that there are grievous defects in the present educational system. But we also recognise that some education is better than no education at all. Nor can we agree to the wholesale condemnation of the present educational system, as having produced nothing except a slave mentality in the country. The existance of the present national awakening contradicts such a conclusion.

The Nagpur Congress should therefore, be persuaded to suspend for the present this item of the Congress programme.

We recognise that in many ways litigation is a vice, and should be kept within strict limits. We therefore welcome and will support all attempts to dissuade litigants from resorting to the King's courts, and to persuade them to resort to private arbitration. But experience has shown that attempts to substitute private arbitration courts to King's courts cannot be very successful for the obvious want of sanction for enforcing their decisions.

A "DEAD" ISSUE."

The boycott of the legislative councils may be treated as a dead issue, but that is only in a very limited sense. We do not propose to enter into the barren discussion as to whether the boycott of elections to the councils has been a success or a failure. But the hard fact stares us in the face, viz., that every seat in every one of these councils will be occupied by members elected, in several cases, by thousand of voters, The question therefore arises: Can we afford to ignore the activities of these councils? After anxious and careful consideration we have come to the conclusion that we cannot do so. Until full Swaraj is actually obtained, we are bound to watch carefully the work of these councils. While it is true that these councils are almost powerless for doing any great good to our country, their scope in the other direction, viz., for mischief, is almost unlimited. Heavy and inequittable taxation may be imposed; wasteful expenditure may be incurred reactionary laws may be passed; nepotism and corruption may flourish under the very nose of these councils unless they are made to live in daily fear of a vigilant and well-informed public opinion. We, therefore, strongly feel that our countrymen should watch the work of these councils very carefully, especially in their legislative and financial aspects.

One consequence of the Special Congress resolution has been, (whether intended or not), the cessation of all normal political activity and agitation in the country. We need only mention as examples of this indifference, the way in which the country has dealt with the monstrous recommendations of the Esher Committee, the prostitution of Indian money and material in pursuing imperial adventures in Mesopotamia and Persia, the inhuman treatment of Indians in the British Colonies. The present attitude of sullen indifference on all these matters can do no good and we are firmly convinced that a vigorous agitation on these and similar scandals will efficiently educate all our countrymen to the imperious need for immediate Swaraj, compel the attention of the civilised world to iniquities of the British administration here, and certainly facilitate the attainment of Swaraj.

We consider non-co-operation as but a method for attaining Swaraj, and it is not right to exalt a principle governing the methods of political work into a principle of conduct in all our actions, political or otherwise. In this respect we entirely accept the position which Mr. C. R. Das has taken in his recent speech at Calcutta when he observed "non-co-operation is neither Swaraj nor is it an ideal. It is the way which will lead to Swaraj." We do not feel, moreover, that the adoption of the method of non-cooperation should necessarily exclude all other methods

Our programme, we feel, ought to be based on the recognition of the fact that the foreign bureaucracy and the foreign standing army in the country are maintained by the supply of men, money and materials by our people. If our people can be so organised as to be capable of effectively and solidly ceasing to furnish this supply, our freedom will become an accomplished fact, even before we may need to call upon them to do so. But, this in itself is not easy to achieve, and, therefore our immediate efforts must be to bring about a comprehensive organisation necessary for the purpose.

We cannot, of course, boycott all British goods at once, but we can by boycotting certain specified goods under the guidance of an expert advisory Committee touch the most sensitive part of John Bull, and make him realise the strength of our boycott. We should also form labour organisations so as to put an end to the exploitation of Indian Labour by foreign exploiters.

NON-PAYMENT OF TAXes.

The final method which we are bound to employ on the completion of our organisation, is to resort to the non-payment of taxes and the resignation of all public services under Government in any form with addition, if necessary, of disobedience of certain selected laws. Upon that matter, Mr. Das's proposal to entrust the formulation of a programme to a Council of Action and to prepare the country for entering upon the form sof non-cooperation by a propoganda and organisation carried, if need be, over even five years, is obviously the most feasible course to pursue.

RANGOON NEWS.

FIVE LAKHS PROMISED FOR NATIONAL UNIVERSITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Dec. 22.

At Sunday's meeting for the formation of a National University, promises of over Rs. five lakhs were made. Support from the Indians and Chinese was promised.

The local Government's resolution has, apparently, not yet affected the boycott situation, but a few students here have returned to colleges.

The Government clerks in Rangoon have memorialised on the grievances, due to the scanty house accommodation and high rents, praying for the immediate grant of 15 per cent. of pay as house compensation allowance, with minimum of Rs. 20 and maximum of Rs. 40.

The "Rangoon Gazette" prints a special article on the need for a greater contact and intercourse between the officials and the Burmans. It is feared that anything, undue of the bureaucratic regime, which lacks in the touch with the people's real life, will have to face more serious situation than hitherto.

MADRAS RACING SEASION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 21.

In the entries for the forthcoming Madras Races, which commence on 1st January, 117 horses are engaged representing something like fifty owners, among whom are representatives from the well-known sheds of Mr. Goculdas and Mr. R. R. S. of Bombay. The Governor's Cup, Prince of Wales' Stakes and Duke of Connaught's stakes are the three big races of the meeting and they have attracted 24, 25 and 23 horses respectively. H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught will attend the races on the 12th January in State and again privately on the 15th.

THE NON-BRAHMIN PROBLEM

(Continued from page 6.)

clerks—the present educational system has been delnitely discarded, and the Brahmin is already busy seeking other avenues. If Government and the non-Brahmins accelerate this process by excluding the Brahmin from Government services, they would really confer a benefit upon the Brahmin community. Whether Government posts should be distributed on the basis of population or otherwise, let Government and the non-Brahmins settle between themselves.

BRAHMIN PREPONDERANCE.

The complaint that Brahmins preponderate in the local bodies is obsolete and not true. In very many places, non-Brahmins are all in local bodies, and if at all Brahmins have got in, it is by the courtesy of non-Brahmins. If, in any places, things are otherwise, it is because non-Brahmins have been indifferent. Their very number is a great point in their favour and they have only to organise themselves to win seats on the local bodies. And they have organised themselves. The third allegation is that Brahmins treat all non-Brahmins as Shudras and treat them precisely as the British treat all Indians. It is not known how far the bureaucracy will appreciate the compliment but it is a clear misrepresentation. Let us exclude depressed classes, for, in their case, Brahmins and non-Brahmins have been equally guilty but so far as the touchables are concerned, the allegation that Brahmins exhibit towards them racial arogance or that they refuse to mix with them on terms of equality is totally unfounded. No distinctions are observed and our Congress and Conferences which are in no sense dominated by Brahmins give the lie direct to the allegation. The fourth complaint mentioned by Mahatma Gandhi is purely a local one and it may be left to the good sense of the local Brahmins and non-Brahmins to deal with it satisfactorily. Now what are the non-Brahmins going to do? Will they nurse their fancied wrongs and obstruct the progress of the country? or worse still, join the bureaucracy in holding it down? A plain statement of their grievances shows that the differences between Brahmins and non-Brahmins are in no sense vital. It is for the non-Brahmins equally with the Brahmins to sink all their differences and fight for the rights of the country. Let the non-Brahmins state their case before the Congress and let the Congress settle the question once for all. It entails, however, that the non-Brahmins should join the Congress and fight under its banner. If the claim of non-Brahmins are satisfied, they will have no reason to hang back and the Congress should take up the question and decide it, just as it concluded the Hindu-Mahomedan compact.

SIR ABDUR RAHIM.

TRIBUTES FROM MADRAS PRESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 21.

Madras papers warmly commend Sir Abdur Rahim, who has just retired from the High Court Bench so take up his new appointment as Executive Councillor in Calcutta.

The Hon. Mr. K. Ahmed, Barrister, has been elected to the Indian Legislative Assembly from Rajshahi division's Mahomedan constituency.

LATEST CABLES

REPORTED "BATTLE" MULLINAHONE.

18 KILLED-MANY WOUNDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 21.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., Dec. 23.

A battle is reported at Mullinahone, Tipperary, in which 40 volunteers are said to have been captured ten killed and many wounded, while eight soldiers are reported killed.

FARROW'S BANK SUSPENSION.

MANAGING DIRECTOR AND AUDITOR ARRESTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 21.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., Dec. 23.

A startling development has followed the closing of the Farrow's Bank. The Managing Director, Farrow, has been arrested at his house in Hastings and Frederick Hart, one of the Bank's auditors, has been arrested in London. Although the failure of the Bank is quite unimportant from a banking standpoint and the position of all the leading banks is thoroughly satisfactory, it means a cheerless Christmas for thousands of people of small means, who have invested their life's savings in the Bank. There were pitiful scenes outside the Head Office, many women depositors being in tears.

AN ULTIMATUM TO D'ANNU.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 21.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., Dec. 23.

Rome.—General Caviglia, commanding the Italian forces around Fiume, has sent D'Annunzio an ultimatum expiring at six to-morrow evening demanding disbandment of D'Anunnzio's forces at Fiume and evacuation of the Islands of Arbe and Veglia, which belong to Jugo Slavia and surrender of the Italian war material at Fiume.

STRIKES IN BOMBAY

(Continued from page 7.)

Sharni Road railway station. The police are pressing further enquiries and believe that many more were implicated in the commission of these daring offences.

"BRIBING THE BLACK LEGS."

SHORT LIVED STRIKE IN TRAMWAY POWER HOUSE.

There were rumours that the Power House workmen were on strike and that the night would be enveloped in darkness. It was further rumoured that the men had sought the assistance of Mr. Baptista. Our correspondent obtained the following account from Mr. Baptista:—

Some men came to me and stated they had struck work was that the Sahib had not kept the pledge given to us, viz., that we should get whatever was given to the men who had not joined the strikers. These non-strikers had got 1½ months bonus over and above their wages. I asked these spokesmen to bring all the men before me. One and all confirmed this allegation. I, however, felt confident that the Board of Directors would not follow the German example of treating a pledge as a mere scrap of paper and, therefore, intimated to the men that if they would resume work unconditionally I would intervene to represent their case to the Board. They consented. I, thereupon, wrote to the immediate officer concerned as also to his superior officer and I further asked that my letter be placed before the Board of Directors for sympathetic consideration. I understand that the men have resumed work to-day. This policy of inducing the men to continue work by offer of bribes is reprehensible and will eventually do more harm than good. I had heard this offer was made when the strike was in progress. In fact I heard of it within two or three weeks of the strike. I can understand the reasonableness of rewarding men, who were loyal without any previous promise; but a previous promise takes away the whole merit. It is like bribing the black legs. I suppose, this is done in the expectation that at the next strike, some men will remain at work. But such men are morally the worst of the lot, and it is better to get rid of them than break the strikes by such corrupting methods. I can assure you the men who came to me felt ashamed of the fact that they did not act more honourably by telling their official superiors that they fully sympathised with their fellow-men. The Directorate is making a great mistake if they imagine that the so-called loyalists do not sympathise with the men who did not get this extra pay and a half. I know of two cases, where the black leg shared his bonus with the strikers in order to express his repentance for having black-legged, and also to express his gratitude for the extra Rs. 6-4 and other concessions. Many of them are joining the Unions in spite of the harassment to which the strikers are being subjected. They are being disciplined in this way for united action in future. I have written to the Board for the recognition of the Unions. If they do so they will ensure harmonious working. If they do not, they will experience the fate of the ostrich who hides his head in the sand.

In response to the Moderates' manifesto, the Hon. Mr. Dadabhoy and Rao Bahadur V. R. Pandit have joined the Congress and many other Moderates are expected to join.

The first All-India Railwaymen's Conference will meet on the 4th, 5th and 6th February to suit the convenience of Lala Lajpatrai, the President-elect.

"SPIRITUAL FORCES MUST TRIUMPH."

"YOUR FUTURE IS GREATER STILL."

MR. SPOOR ON INDIAN NATIONALISM

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 15.

Mr. Ben Spoor arrived at Ahmedabad yesterday, accompanied by Mr. V. J. Patel and Mr. S. R. Bomanji. A great welcome meeting was held in the evening on the Sabarmati sands, Mr. Vallabhai Patel presiding. The Chairman, while according a hearty welcome to the distinguished guest, made a brief interesting speech and giving a bird's eye-view of the events that left India no alternative save Non-Cooperation. He declared that, however much India valued the help of friendly Labour Party, she had come to realise that nothing could be achieved without selfhelp. Self-help to-day stood synonym with sacrifice. India would be nearer the goal in proportion to the sacrifice made individually and nationally.

PRINCIPAL GIDWANI.

Principal Gidwani of the Gujrat Maha-Vidyalaya next assured Mr. Spoor of India's appreciation of the earnest efforts of the Labour Party on her behalf and Mr. Ben Spoor's personal share in it. He, however, emphasised that India was not prepared to surrender her convictions to the spokesmen of the Labour Party for purchasing their help.

Referring to Col. Wedgwood's utterances, the speaker declared that when India had taken her destinies into her own hands, she was not going to be frightened so easily by the threats of any party washing its hands clean off her struggle. He also indignantly denied Col. Wedgwood's charge that Non-Cooperation was fed by racial hatred and explained to Mr. Spoor the peaceful character of the Non-Cooperation movement. India, he declared, was neither in a vindictive mood nor out for blood, but those English friends who advise us to "Forgive and Forget" must realise their own country's unrepentent and unchastened attitude. India will be prepared to forgive when she has the power of doing otherwise. In the meanwhile Indians will be cowards if they forget. An unarmed India will demonstrate to the unbelieving West that a Nation determined in winning Freedom cannot be kept down by force of arms. The Arms Act will be a blessing in disguise if it helps India in perfecting this vast moral organisation to combat the brute force that has intoxicated our rulers. He expected that with grim determination growing in the land to vindicate the honour of the Motherland trampled upon ruthlessly in the Punjab, their Muslim brethren in Turkey, Non-Cooperation would succeed peacefully in transferring the civil administration from the Councils to the Congress leaving our British masters to rule India with the sword if they could and dared. The world will also witness that it is not only by killing bodies that the souls are saved. He asked Mr. Spoor to take this message of the East to the Labour Party. The alliance between advanced India and them should not be for mere petty political ends, but to serve the larger aims of Humanity for which India's freedom was Sine Qua Non. While India had to learn from the Labour Party to respect the dignity of labour, it had to teach them to alter their materialistic outlook.

MR. BEN SPOOR.

Mr. Spoor in replying made a touching speech, of which the following is an authorised verbatim report:—

I want to thank you first of all for the very warm welcome accorded to me to-night, a welcome which I specially appreciate, coming as it does after a severe indictment of the British rule to which we have just listened and which unhappily has too wide a basis in historic fact. In conveying fraternal greeting of the British Labour movement, I would point out that the political Labour movement is we know to-day of comparatively recent origin. We are not represented in the House of Commons in anything like the real proportion to our numerical strength in the country. At this moment we have 64 members in the House of Commons, though we confidently expect at least 200 at the next general election. I want to assure the people of India that this great growing Democratic movement in Britain is whole-heartedly with them in their efforts to secure freedom.

Last year, I sat as a representative on the Select Committee which considered the India Reform Bill, a very inadequate measure in every respect, even unsatisfactory and disappointing and we endeavoured to strengthen its provisions in the Committee and the Commons. Our efforts were unsuccessful. Still we hoped it would be a beginning and that the day would soon come when complete self-Government would be secured for India. I am quite aware that since the passing of the Bill there have been happenings which have necessarily influenced very decidedly the Indian peoples' attitude and their English friends' towards it. The Punjab Tragedy and the severe blow struck at Turkey's prestige undoubtedly created altogether a new situation which no doubt accounted for the present attitude of both the Hindus and Mahomedans.

But whilst it is true that in the Dyer debate in both the Commons and the Lords, the most unfortunate spirit is manifested, I would ask you to believe that the attitude of both the Houses in the matter of the Punjab did not in any real degree reflect the opinion of the British public. I would further point out that the Labour Party did ask in the Commons' debate not only for punishment of Dyer, but also the impeachment of O'Dwyer and the recall of the Viceroy. It was not the question of punishing one British officer, but of removing that mentality in the responsible quarter which created the man of the type referred to.

"A LEARNER."

I have come to India as a learner, not of the superficial aspects of the present crisis, but its real inwardness. I recognise and there are large numbers of Britons at home who recognise the Indian Nationalist movement as essentially spiritual in character. You are fighting with weapons unlike those used by the western world. There is a universal law by which the matter always follows the spirit. I have sufficient faith in the moral order of the universe to believe that the spiritual force will ultimately triumph. For some reason or another, your Indian people do seem to possess in an extraordinary degree the quality of spiritual insight, and it may be you will be able to achieve the greatest victory ever secured in human history. Because of that, I am not prepared to fix a time-limit as to when India will be free, but am prepared to trust to the tendency which aims first at complete spiritual emancipation. I can assure this audience that the British Labour movement as a man is unconditionally with them and their demand for the principle of self-determination to be fully applied to India. We want this not simply for Indians' sake but because we realise that until India becomes free, she will not be able to make that great contribution to the sum total of human progress which it is undoubtedly in her power to give. You have glorious traditions. Yours is a religious movement, but great as your past may have been, your future is greater still. It is the spirit of sacrifice which to-day is manifest on all hands amongst my people and which continues to be the driving force of your movement.

It will never do to underestimate the powerful combination arrayed against you, a combination of selfish material interests. It is however worth remembering that India is not alone in her awakening. A great tide of spiritual power in sweeping around the world. It can be seen even amid the bloody horror of Russsia and the dark tragedy of Ireland. Sometimes at home in England one sees on the sea-shore at some of our watering places tiny children placing their sand castles and digging trenches. The beach is marked by the trampling of thousands of human feet, but as the hours pass the great ocean waves relentlessly and surely rise. We look at that and note the tremendous change. The sand castles have disappeared. The tide of spiritual democracy is rising in the world just like that. The Dyers may still dig their little trenches of tyranny and highly placed officials may build their sand castles of privilege, fondly imagining that their monument is of permanence, but the tide is rising. It is rising in India as never before. The wave of Spiritual Democracy is sudden like that of the sea. It grows dark. It sweeps away many things. But like the sea also it reflects the light of the white sheens and cleanses the shores of human lives.

WOMEN'S SHARE IN NATIONAL STRUGGLE.

A word before I sit down. I have been delighted to see at all meetings I have addressed since landing here, large numbers of women present. Last year, when we moved an amendment in the Select Committee and in Parliament to secure the enfranchisement of Indian women, we were told that they did not desire the vote and as a matter of fact had no interest in politics. Your distinguished countrywoman, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, pleaded with impassioned eloquence the cause of her sisters, but in vain. I can only say that from what I have already seen the interest of Indian women in politics is abundantly proved and I feel sure that in any advance the country makes the women are very likely to go forward together on terms of equality.

"BACK TO HINDUISM."

A SHANKARACHARYAR'S VIEWS.

With reference to the Correspondence on the subject of "Back to Hinduism" the Secretary of His Holiness the Shankaracharia Rajrajeshwram, (Camp Nadiad) writes as follows:—

In your issue of 29th October 1920, at page 9, there was published one letter of Mr. A. J. Nakhwa, under the heading of "Back to Hinduism." It was brought to the notice of His Holiness Shree Shankaracharya Swamiji Rajrajeshwrashram of Sharda Pith. His Holiness was much impressed with the historical sketch of the converts drawn by Mr. Nakhwa, and the truth underlying it, as well as the anxiety and burning desire of the converts towards Hinduism.

His Holiness directs me to inform the writer that his remarks in para 7 of his letter, about the apathy of Shankaracharya towards the readmission of converts to Hinduism, are quite groundless and hence incorrect. I may inform him of the fact that in 1965, some such converts of various villages in Mahim Taluka were readmitted to Hinduism by His Holiness' predecessor Shriman Madhav Tirth Swami, Lali Shankaracharya, Sharda Pith.

This rejoinder has been written and published to the effect that his Holiness is ever willing and ready to render every possible help to the converts, who are anxious to revert to full Hinduism. His Holiness fully sympathises with their bold move to Hinduism.

MR. GANDHI AT NAGPUR.

STUDENTS AND NON-COOPERATION.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, Dec. 18.

Mahatma Gandhi and Maulana Shaukat Ali arrived here to-day by mail. A grand reception was given and the distinguished leaders were taken through the city in procession. Roads through which they passed were profusely and tastefully decorated with welcome arches and buntings. Probably they will visit Raipur on 20th and again return to Nagpur, where they stay till the end of the Congress. The tou programme previously arranged has bee cancelled for the present. They will go round some places after the Congress Sessions.

NAGPUR, Dec. 20.

Mahatma Gandhi and Maulana Shaukat Ali addressed a public meeting on the 18th evening and a students' meeting on the 19th morning. The Mahatmaji and the Maulana made appropriate speeches when addressing the students, and they produced the desired effect. The students passed a Non-Cooperation resolution in their Reception Committee meeting by 131 to about 30 votes.

It is a happy sign for the country when our young men and patriotic soldier seem to be realising their duties towards their motherland which passing through long sufferings.

The Mahatmaji and the Maulana have gone to Raipur, whence they return on Tuesday.

The local population is electrified with enthusiasm.

ALL-INDIA KHILAFAT CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.)

NAGPUR, Dec. 18.

The All-India Khilafat Conference will be held on the 29th instant under the Presidency of Maulana Abulkalam Azad Sahab of Calcutta. The First Session will begin on the 29th December between 7 and 10 in the morning and the second session will last from 7 p.m. till midnight. Accommodation charges for the session are Rs. 5. Food will be supplied at prices fixed by the Committee. Complete arrangements are made.

AJMER SUPPORTS NON-CO-OPERATION

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AJMER, Dec. 20.

On Wednesday last, more than 20,000 citizens heard Mr. Maganlal, Bar.-at-Law on anti-Non-Cooperation. About half a dozen speakers refuted his arguments and emphasised the need of Non-Cooperation. The audience was much excited but remained quiet throughout, and in the end gave their hearty and unanimous support to to Non-Cooperation. Mr. Maganlal betrayed woeful ignorance of the movement, and in reply to certain questions is reported to confessed that he had not studied the report on the Amritsar massacre, and could not even tell with certainty that the incidents had taken place at all!

Great religious enthusiasm prevails, and *Majalis* are held almost every day. Maulana Moinudin Saheb is educating public opinion. Members of the Ajmer Khilafat Committee Assembled on Sunday, and after full discussion, confirmed by signatures their firm resolution to act up to the letter and spirit of Resolution No. 2 regarding Non-Cooperation of the All-India Ulama Conference, recently held at Delhi. It was also decided that on all points of detail, arising in individual cases, Maulana Moinuddin Saheb's *Fatwa* will be obeyed. The significant feature of the meeting was the complete identification with Non-Cooperation of Hazrat Divan Syed Sharfuddin Ali Saheb and Hazrat Mutawalli Syed Nisar Ahmed Saheb, of Durgah Shareef, who signed with full sense of their ex-officio responsibility to God and the Muslim public.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 23RD DECEMBER, 1920.

BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.

FOR JUDGMENT (IN CHAMBER.)

1934-19—Mehta and Co., Kakabhai alias Bhimji Purshotam v Hargovan Kanji and anr Gordhandas Kallianji Apptt.

SUMMARY SUIT FOR DISPOSAL IN CHAMBERS

3216-20—Jam R and D. Cawasji Burjorji Tengra v Framji Rustomji Kharas.

3351-20—Wadia G and Co, Ardeshir Dadabhoy Contractor v Ardeshir Bomanji Shroff.

3402-20—Wadia K and Ch., Sulleman Cassam Haji Micha v Hormasji Dhunjibhoy Master and anr.

CHAMBER MATTERS FOR DISPOSAL (IN CHAMBERS.)

382-18—G B Pandya Bapulal Harilal v Chotalal Harilal and ors Jam R and D. Purnanand and Ch. 7-12-20.

3503-20—Chitnis M and K Shapurji Framji Janjiwalla v Bachubai Furdunji Engineer J O 16-12-20.

2968-20—Merw K and Co., Haji Hafid Haji Mahomed v Mahomed Joosub Sidick, Ard. H D and Co. 20-12-20.

3900-20—Pandia and Co., Abdul Latiff Oosman v Valley Mahomed Haji Ganni 21-12-20

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

[COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

576-18—Madhowji K & Ch, Ramdas Khimji Co. a firm v. Mulchand Ganeshdas and ors a firm, Tyabji D & Co., Part heard.

SHORT CAUSES (RENT SUITS

2591-20—Ardeshir H D & Co., Abdul Kadar Haji Dawood Bawla v. Bhala Udu, Payne and Co.

2678-20—Craigie B & C, Darabsha Bomanji Dubash v. Dayal Ghella.

2636-20—Bhaishanker K & G, Dinbai widow v. Mirzamal Gajnnand a firm, Edgelow G W & Co.

2648-20—Payne and Co., Dwarkadas Jekissondas v. Velji Jetha.

2461-20—Crawford B & Co., The Municipal Corpor of the City of Bombay v. Edulji Chimanlal & Co. a firm.

2462-20—Crawfor B & Co., The Municipal Corpor of the City of Bombay v. Kamrudin Rusulji.

2463-20—Crawford B & Co., The Municipal Corpor of the City of Bombay v. A Ahmedali and ors, Dubash and Co.

2464-20—Crawford B & Co., The Municipal Corpor of the City of Bombay v. Ibrahim Haroon & ors. Jamsetjee R & D.

2535-20—Crawford B & Co., Millars Timber & Troding Co. v. Nandramdas Swarkadas a firm.

2677-20—Mirza M and M, Gangabai widow v. Mansukhbhai Bapubhai & ors, G B Pandya.

2693-20—Hiralal Th & Co., Abdealli Chandubhai Hattarwalla v. Hakimbhai Musaji Bakaswalla, Jamsetji R & D.

2713-20—Payne and Co., Anantrao Luxmanji Hatalker & ors v. Ganpat Vasudev Bhiwandeker, Bhaishanker K & G.

2737-20—Madhowji K & Ch, Bhukhandas Govindji v. Framroze J Saher & ors, Unwalla P & P, Ardeshir H D & & Co., Mans H M & Co.

2773-20—Nanu H and Co., Cursondas Natha v. Vyas Dhansharam Ramji.

2774-20—Nanu H and Co., Cursondas Natha v. Trivedi Amrutlal Harishankar.

2775-20—Tanu H & Co., Cursondas Natha Soni Chagan Madhavji.

2776-20—Nanu H and Co., Cursondas Natha v. Bhansali Khatao Devchand.

2777-20—Nanu H and Co., Cursondas Natha v. Joshi Morarji Tulsidas.

2778-20—Nanu H and Co., Cursondas Natha v. Soni Morarji Tulsidas.

2779-20—Nanu H and Co., Cursondas Natha v. Sha Ramji Bhagwan.

2780-20—Nanu H and Co., Cursondas Natha v. Sha Fulchand Premji, Mulla and M.

2781-20—Nanu H and Co., Cursondas Natha v. Thakur Varamsi Ramji.

2782-20.—Nanu H and Co., Cursondas Natha v. Patel Sankardas Damodardas, Dastur and Co.

2783-20—Unwalla P & P, Hassam Premji v. The Venus Electric Coy., Dharamsi & Co.

2784-20—Unwalla P & P, Hassam Premji v. K D Brothers.

2785-20—Unwalla P & P, Hassam Premji v. The Orient Watch Co.

2786-20—Unwalla P & P, Hassam Premji v. Benson Cycle Co., Smetham B & L.

3275-20—Captain and V. Monji Walji v. Mowji Premji and anr, Madhowji K & Ch.

BEFORE THE HON. MR JUSTICE KAJIJI

In the Division Court No. 40.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS ON COURT'S REPORT.

438-16—Capt. and Co. The Advocate-General of Bombay v Ayeshabai widow and ors Payne and Co.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

2961-19—Amin and D, Somchand Parbhudas and Co. a firm v. Ratansi Kanji a firm and ors., Mulla and M (Part Heard), Bhaishanker K & G, Payne & Co., Nanu H M and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSE.

3343-20—Little and Co Kaikhusroo Dorabji Moosa and anr v Haji Habib Haji Karim and anr Tyabji D and Co., Khandwalla and Co.

SHORT CAUSE.

454-20—N C Dalal. Chandulal Dharamsey a firm v Narandas Anandilal a firm Part Heard 14-12-20.

[TESTAMENTARY SUITS.

22 of 1919 Re Laxman Kashiram Tewari—Amarchand and M. Balwant Kashiram Tewari v Sonibai Widow of Laxman Kashiram Tewari, Patell and Ez.

5 of 1920 Re Thakar Dhanji Walji—Matu J and M, Bhagbai Widow of Walji Naranji v Thacker Bhanji and Kanji, Dharamsi and Co.

8 of 1920 Re Wasanji Madhavji—Tyabji D and Co. Pragji Dayal Hariani v Bai Mongkibai widow Motichand and D. For postponement.

11 of 1920 Re Bachubai alias Lalbai widow of Thakar R Morarji—Soonderdas and Co, Singhji Soonderji v. Batubai widow of Morarji Devji, Mirza M and M.

12 of 1920 Thaker Ramji Morarji—Soonderdas and Co Singhji Soonderji v Matubai widow of Morarji Devji, Mirza M and M.

14 of 1920 Re Dorabji Kharsetji Shroff—Ardeshir H D and Co., Nusserwanji Pestonji Shroff and ors v. Dadabhoy Pestonji Shroff and anr, Merwanji K and Co.

SHORTCAUSES

2905-20—Raghavaya N and Co. Ali Mahomed Haji Suleman and anr v Mahomed Fazal Allarakhia Shroff and Vachha.

2812-20—Amarchand and M, Goculdas Ratanji v Shivji Soonderji. Payne and Co.

3251-20—Payne and Co. Vardman Jetsey and Co. a firm v Thakersey Shivsamal a firm, Patell and Ez.

LONG CAUSES.

1924-20—Mantri and Co. Bai Pulab v Jivanlal Harilal, Ardeshir H D and Co.

1406-19—Tyabji D and Co. Amichand Khimchand and anr v Rahimtulla Alibhai, M B Chothia.

1608-18—Raghavaya N and Co. Chhaganlal Girdharlal v Mahomedally Abdulji Chagan and anr, Khanderao L & M.

1186-19—G B Pandya, Dhoormal Shivnarayen v Himatlal Vastachnd Dalal, Edgelow G W and Co.

Opinions of the Day.

It Has Come To Stay.

The "Independent":—Well, the truth is that neither Sir Reginald Craddock nor the British Bureaucracy think of India as the country of the Indian people where they may carry on the administration in their own light, according to their own wishes. However, we shall not grumble if "the resort to the iron hand" is more frequent in the future than in the past. If the aeroplanes and machine-guns become as familiar as plague and cholera, people will cease to have any fear for them. And once this fear is knocked out of them, the hypnotic spell of British rule will be torn completely and India shall be free. The only obstacle that lies athwart the path of Swaraj is the timidity of our people. It is a fruit of foreign domination. It tries to masquerade in the statesmanly garb of caution. But once the true courage of the Aryan springs in the people of India, this obstacle in the way to Swaraj will pale into nothingness. It is to instill that courage that Mahatma Gandhi has begun preaching the new gospel. Neither Sir Reginald's convenient facts nor Lord Ronaldshay's levity can kill it. Non-Cooperation has come to stay.

Government House Guest.

The "Searchlight":—Is Sir Valentine Chirol a Government guest? In other words, when he is in the Government House or in the Viceregal Lodge, does the Indian taxpayer pay for his toast and mutton? That question is raised by a contemporary. We suppose Sir Valentine, with his journalistic reputation and reputed knowledge of Asiatic problems, is always a welcome guest at Government Houses, for he can give good work to the satraps in the Northcliffe Press, headed by the "Times." It is a pity that sometimes Sir Valentine's eyes are jaundiced, and India can never forgive a man who libelled Tilak and dragged in Gokhale's name to cover himself. But that does not minimise his power in the fourth estate, and we congratulate him on his eminence which secures for him the Government House conveniences and society. By and by the Moderate journalist may also walk along the Viceregal corridor.

The One Example.

The "Servant":—Cheap patriotism in the shape of violent speeches or writings and the use of coercive methods, mostly divorced from steady, strenuous and inspiring action cannot be too strongly condemned; and it is high time we took the requisite steps to provide against its repetition. These outbursts are all the more deplorable when high-souled men are forthcoming to show us the way we should go in order to crown the movement with success. One example, that of the Sikh young man of the Bombay Veterinary College, who changed the very tenor of his life in the course of a week and became a beggar in the interests of his country, ought not to fail to have its compelling influence on the patriotically inclined section of our countrymen. Far from making him obnoxious in any way to anybody he, by his quiet, unobtrusive and humble work, is teaching us a lesson whose force and eloquence cannot but outweigh all that is being attempted in the direction of violently storming our imagination. The fact is that he scorns cheap patriotism and is prepared to give his best to the cause which he loves.

Export of Wheat.

The "New Empire":—The official forecast of the world's wheat supplies, published recently from Rome, as we have already pointed out, further strengthens the case of those who like ourselves have protested against the removal of the embargo on the export of wheat from India. We have taken this view in consideration of the abnormal rise that has taken place in the prices of foodstuffs. The prices of the principal foodstuffs in this country have reached a stage, any increase over which would make the condition of middle and poorer classes of people unbearable, and the export of large quantities of any of these foodstuffs cannot but result in an accentuation of the difficulties of the present situation.

A Non-Compromising Compromise.

The Ceylon "Independent":—Thus there is not shred of reason for continuing the policy of non-participation. We do not doubt that this will be clearly explained at the meeting of the Ceylon National Congress. But we refer to the matter here in order that no one might go into the Congress with his mind made up that the opposition should be continued till the whole scheme is recast. What is proposed is a compromise. Both sides have to yield something without compromising themselves on any principle. We can quite understand that some men will think that to accept a compromise is to compromise themselves. That feeling is due only to an unfortunate use of words. There is a word of difference between accepting a compromise and compromising oneself. The compromise now offered is a workable scheme of reform. To accept it is not to compromise oneself on any principle. The principle remains that the scheme is inadequate. To prove that is the object of accepting the compromise now offered. The country in accepting it has the satisfaction that its chief contention that the scheme was unworkable is recognised by Government. It has the further satisfaction that the scheme is now made workable. To admit that is the only subject before the Congress. We do not doubt that the good sense of the country will carry the day and the first chapter of the agitation for further reform will be closed in favour of the opinion of the country.

INDIAN STATES' SUBJECTS CONFERENCE.

(FROM A CORRSPONDENCE.)

AJMER, Dec. 21.

The Native States' Subjects Conference will be held in the Nagpur Congress *pandul* on the 26th evening, under the auspices of the Rajputana Madhyabharat Sabha. All persons interested in the welfare of Indian States are cordially invited to attend. The delegates will be received at the Station by the Marwadi Sevasangh.

TEMPERANCECONFERENCE POSTPONED

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRITSAR, Dec. 20.

The Secretary, All-India Temperance Conference, wires to us:—

The All-India Temperance Conference will not meet at Nagpur during the Christmas week. The session is postponed to February, for want of time owing to numerous public engagement crowding the National week.

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Marvellous as it may seem after centuries of failure, a remedy has been discovered that has cured the deadly Consumption even in the advanced stages of the disease. No one will longer doubt that Consumption can be cured after reading the proof of hundreds of cases cured by this wonderful discovery—some after change of climate and all other remedies tried had failed, and the cases had been pronounced hopeless of cure. This new remedy has also proved itself effective and speedy in curing Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, and other serious throat and lung troubles. In order that all in need of this wonderful produce of science may test its efficacy for themselves, a Company has been formed to give it to the world, and a Free Trial Treatment can be obtained by writing the Derk P. Yonkerman Co., Ltd. (Dept. C107) 118/120, Fleet St., London, E.C. 4, enclosing 6d. in stamps to cover cost of Government Stamp duty, carriage and packing, and mentioning this paper. The trial treatment will then be sent by return mail, carriage paid.
ABSOLUTELY FREE.
Do not wait if you have any of the symptoms of Consumption, if you have Chronic Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Pains in your Chest, a Cold on your Lungs, or any throat or Lung trouble; write to-day for a free trial treatment and book of instructions, and benefit yourself before it is too late.

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers
Present
Wonderful Animal Serial
A MONUMENTAL THRILLER THAT WILL STARTLE AND THRILL THE WORLD.
"The Lost City"
"The Lost City"
"The Lost City"
Is a distinct surprise in serial production, going further in its thrills and sensations than anything yet produced for the screen.
Laid in the African Jungles and vast desert stretches, the story calls for all the wild denizens of this adventuresome quarter of the world, and thus we find uncivilized natives, lions, tigers, leopards, elephants, camels, gorillas, chimpanzees, zebras, giraffes, alligators, and many other wild animals, all playing their parts in this gigantic story, adding their own individual thrills to this sensational tale.
Deep into the jungle went the daring company of players to enact this thrilling and intensely dramatic story, braving the very jaws of death in their determination to picture the terrifying dangers of these strange lands, uncivilized people and ferocious beasts.
Hazardous indeed was the venture of the big company, but the story called for realism and this could hardly have been possible with caged or tame animals. Hence the trip into the jungle itself, to tempt the many beasts to display their natural ferocity before the camera, while the performers portrayed the many sensational scenes of this marvellous production.
at the
GLOBE CINEMA
Sandhurst Road.

Correspondence.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinions of his correspondents.

The Editor does not undertake to answer or publish or return any particular letter.

Letters should be written on one side of the paper only.

"HOPE OR DESPAIR?"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am obliged for your editorial with the heading "Hope or Despair" in your issue of 20th instant regarding Mansehra and Belgaum incidents.

With reference to the press message sent by me reporting Mansehra episode which was returned by the Telegraph Office labelled as objectionable you are pleased to remark that "we do not for a moment wish to dispute the wisdom of the authorities in refusing it. If we ourselves were the authorities we should most probably have refused it on the same grounds" and then you proceed to give a certificate of good conduct to the Government of Bombay by comparing the conditions prevailing here with those existing elsewhere. Can I enquire what portion of the Press Message you regard objectionable and where the shoe pinched? The sentence" if Government of North-West Province is going Bankrupt Khilafat Committee can advance more than three thousands" you already remark came perilously near co-operation and hence I believe you would not regard it objectionable though the offer was made not in a spirit of co-operation but indignation. This was the only retort possible under the most provoking circumstances. It is a novel idea of sending people to jail on account of their subscribing towards a National Religious Fund and then insisting on the return of the money. This is the new phase on which persecution of Khilafat workers has entered and Punjab as usual is to the fore in out-Dyering Dyer.

Permit me to remind you that in applauding Bombay Government you have consciously or unconsciously committed an act of co-operation though you have wholeheartedly declared yourself for Non-Co-operation. Compared to yours mine is only what may be called a technical offence. Let us take the last portion of the message and survey the whole situation which has been brought about by the policy of British Government in India and all over Muslim countries and then calmly judge if the criticism contained therein was justified or not. Would you, Sir, after Jalianwala Bagh still consider the administration of this country by any means humane and good specially when from that very quarter again echoes of Jalianwala Bagh are still being heared, as depicted in this incident? Do you honestly believe that the authorities concerned have ever at all possessed a feeling of remorse or repentance over the apalling atrocities and sufferings of Punjab people in that reign of terror or even now there is a genuine spirit of reformation moving them in that direction? High sounding words, phrases and declarations containing false ideas of liberalism have become completely nauseating and their days happily are gone and past. We wanted deeds and the actual fulfilment of promises which were rudely denied to us.

How can the Government, however, well intentioned make us believe that it is going to turn the whole world, not only India, into a new heaven and a new earth when we are every day being brought face to face with ever increasing tyranny and misery. Do you for a moment believe that the Government has budged an inch from the position they have taken up with regard to Khilafat and Punjab wrongs? When the Government stoops to make a fetish of its prestige the people however, distracted and unprepared may well retaliate for their religion slighted and honour-slurred. Even the last arrow in the amoury of good and humane administration of British Government in this country has been shot and broken. The very fountain of reputedly pure British justice has been polluted by Punjab and political prosecutions. To administer justice between a class and a class and a member of one community and another is easy enough but to deal even-handed justice to a person who stands charged with an offence against the Government is something to be proud of, especially when the accused himself stands in the position of an accuser in relation to the Government by being denied and deprived of the rights and privileges which he considers even dearer more and sacred than life. Such spectacles meet our eyes every day in British Courts when accused have rightly refused to make any defence knowing fully well the futility of receiving justice at the hands of a member and a servant of that very Government with whom the accused stands in relation of an accuser. The Magistrate or the Judge valuing his own life more than that of others is always suffering under a state of hallucination of coming disorders and revolutions and must necessarily convict considering jail to be the safe asylum for the disturber of his peace of mind. The much vaunted theory of law and order is nothing but a snare to take foolish people in. It is the only much too much riddled shield which the Magistrate or the Judge has to hide his head under. Such being the state of affairs in this country, can you still regard my remarks to be objectionable when the instance in question alone is enough to shake a man's belief in the good and humane administration of this country? Would you still persist in the belief that England deserved to be recipient of a mandate or mandates over Eastern countries when those very Arabs who were duped to throw off their allegiance to Khalifat-ul-Mslimin were acclaimed at the time as good and noble Arabs and now in their turn are receiving the reward of being slaughtered by being declared 'rebels?' Can such a beginning ever reconcile any nation, however low and degrading to good and peaceful Government under British mandate? Can you ever tolerate the theory of "suppressio veri" and advise people to become sneaks and throttle truth. Truth has already become stranger in this land and should on no account be altogether banished. Placating wisdom is never a good hobby specially in this land of folly where people soon lose the sense of discriminating between what is wise and what is foolish.

I hope you will have the fairness of publishing this letter in your esteemed paper and obliged.—Yours, etc.,

MOAZZAM ALI.

Khilafat Office,
Bombay Dec. 21.

INCREASE OF CHURCH FEES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have heard it said that at the interview accorded by him on Thursday, the 2nd instant, to a deputation of certain parishioners of Bassein who had waited on him to represent against the increase of fees in respect of funerals, masses and other services and other functions, the Right Reverend Monsignor L. C. Pera, Vicar-General and Administrator of the Diocese of Damaun made the following pronouncements:—

(1) That H's Grace Archbishop Goodier of Bombay did not want them in his Diocese; and

(2) That the scale of fees in the Diocese of Damaun was raised on the representation of certain priests under him in conformity with the increases previously sanctioned by the authorities of the Archdiocese of Bombay.

In regard to the first named item, subject not introduced by the deputation I am not prepared to say anything, having no ground or material to challenge Monsignor Pera's gratuitous assertion. As to the increase of fees, it had been announced from certain churches of the Archdiocese of Bombay that the fees had been raised in conformity with the enhanced scale sanctioned in the other Diocese. The deputation had made no reference to th Archdiocese of Bombay. Where is th truth?—Yours, etc.

"QUERY."

Bombay, Dec. 9.

STUDENTS AND SOCIAL SERVICE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The All-India Students' Conference should form a Social Service League called Vidyarthi Seva Samaj, every province and district in India being represented in the League. Branches should be opened all over India and students in schools and colleges persuaded to become members thereof. The students belonging to one school or college after forming themselves into a union affiliated to the Samaj should open a night school for their ignorant brethren in the locality. Besides teaching the three R's, simple lessons in hygiene ought to be given. The work of the school should begin with a sincere fervant prayer. The small sums necessary for books, etc. should be collected locally. During the vacations students may tour round the districts preferably with magic lanterns instructing the villagers in hygiene. Incidentally lessons might be given on the lives of eminent Indians, and the political status of India at present,

If the students take to this work in right earnest, within a few years we will find our masses becoming self-conscious. Then we shall give the lie-direct to the very faces of those birds of passage who cynically complains of the indifference of educated India to the welfare of the masses. The students will also then realise that the passion for service grows stronger as we begin to serve, and that much lies in silent unostentatious work. This is what *the Mahatmaji's life has taught us, and* if we imbibe his ideal of work, namely, work for its own sake, working always as if "in the Great Task Master's eyes" our *salvation is assured.*—Yours, etc.

E. K. NAIR, B.A,

Bombay.

ADMIRATION OF MR. SHIVDEO PRASAD'S CONDUCT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—You have done a great service by exposing the high-handedness of the Prin*cipal of the Veterinary College in expel*ling Mr. Shivdeo Prasad for keeping a *photo of Mahatmajee in his bedroom.* If these people think that they can put down *the Non-Cooperation movement by such* method they are totally mistaken. On the *contrary by such act as that of the Prin*cipal the Non-Cooperation movement will *receive a great impetus. In admiration of* his courage to devote his energy and time *towards the National Education, I am send* ing to-day Rs. 10 by Money Order. (I wish *I could give more)* I shall thank you either to send same to Mr. Prasad or *do whatever you think best with same.*—Yours, etc.

Y. G. K.

Karachi, Dec. 3.

AFFLICTED CLERKS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your issue of the 14th instant, you published a letter from an "Afflicted" under the heading of Clerks in Bombay. Your correspondent complains that he is drawing Rs. 65 per mensem, without allowance, after five years' service, and that Mukadams and mill-operatives draw better wages than himself. He is perhaps aware that there are thousands of other clerks who resemble him in the kind of work they do, the amount of money they earn and the outlook they have on life. I am also one of them. But I am not one with your "Afflicted" when he demands higher wages on account of his education. For, in these days, it would be exhibiting a very narrow conception of the meaning of education and literacy to claim superiority over the manual workers on that score while they have, as against it, their very real education in their respective trades. We have to work as much as the labourers work, perhaps in many cases through longer hours, we with our pen and ink and they with their tools. Whether we are Bank clerks or Mill clerks, whether Head clerks or junior clerks, we have all to clerk for the money we can get out of it. It is a folly, therefore, to consider ourselves superior to the labourers. We are, of course, justified in asking for better wages on the score that sufficient money is absolutely necessary for a full life and that very few clerks are getting such a sufficiency.

Now let us consider the means of improving our condition. There are not many ways, but one, and that is, Combination. It is an easy way and the only effective way. Everyone of us knows what advances the labourers have received through the efforts of their Unions. Almost all sections of labourers have formed their own unions and those that are outside these Unions form an insignificant body. These Unions are one of the most eloquent testimonies of the truth of the strength of Unity. No use of patient sighs, no use of fervent curse at our ill-luck for having become clerks, no use of prayers and fasting, but just organise. "Now-a-days, more than at any other time; the race is to the swift and the battle to the strong, and woe betide the hapless individual woh stands alone and in his own strength endeavours to cope with the great corporations or the wealthy employers."

As matters at present stand, your "Afflicted" clerk gets better wages than many of his brother clerks do, and the "Head Office" is fully aware of this fact.—Yours, etv.

A. KRISHNA RAO.

Parel, 17-12-20.

THE RIGHT OF APPEAL

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you kindly find space in your esteemed columns for the following in order to do justice to Government servants. This village has been subject to all sorts of oppressions from a forest Round Guard of Dhamangaon post.

I do not mean to give you the details of all his pranks of seizing cattle illegally anywhere in the village making false panchanamas extracting bribes under one threat or other, I myself had to be the subject of some such and I made bold to approach the Divisional Forest Officer, Mr. Jamison. He came down this side at once and after putting some testing questions seemed to be satisfied. He congratulated the villagers for being bold enough to open their hearts in confidence to him and after assuring us of full redress he departed. This attitude of responsible officers is bound to ingratiate the people and purify the reputation of Government at whose doors the villagers lay the whole blame for all such and other oppressions.

The villagers here are awaiting the decision of this good officer. In the meanwhile I should like through your esteemed paper to draw the attention of all the village public to first approach such responsible officers before blaming the Government for the faults of individual irresponsible servants.—Yours, etc.

D. M. PHADKE.

Vadoda, East Khandesh.

THE LOCAL BOMPARD.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In one of my letters to you I said I could not get rid of Mr. Narayen Rao Kulkarni till I asked him to produce a *medical certificate of sanity. After that* it was impossible for me to take any no*tice of his letter, for I know that he* writes without realising his *responsibility* for the language he uses. He is not to *blame, but his mentality.* But when he wrote his second letter, several friends of mine were rather impressed with his letter. *I thereupon, wrote to Mr. Sams suggest*ing that the letter might be contradicted. But Mr. Sams did not think it worthwhile contradicting it. I enclose Mr. Sams' letter for your personal perusal as I have no permission to publish it. You will observe from that letter that Mr. Kulkarni had no authority to make the statement published in the "Chronicle" of the 10th of December. I have no doubt that if the D.G. wished to see me or any of the postmen he could find a better emissory than Mr. Kulkarni, who never even ventured to see me personally on the subject. I received no letter from Mr. Sams, or any one else not excepting Mr. Kulkarni intimating to me of D. G.'s arrival or his desire to receive a deputation of the strikes headed by myself. I wish you would not publish Mr. K.'s letters as they mislaid many who do not know his mentality. Please let me have Mr. Sam's letter after you have read it.—Yours, etc.

JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

Matharpacady, Dec. 22.

"Our Contribution to Your Christmas Shopping."

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The most interesting the best—the biggest sale we ever had.

EVERY ARTICLE ON SHOW IN OUR SHOW ROOM IS ON SALE

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Superb jewellery. Just the things for Xmas gifts.

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IN SPITE OF THE BIG ENTHUSIASTIC CROWDS YOU CAN SHOP HERE IN ABSOLUTE COMFORT!

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Wonderful Animal Serial

A MONUMENTAL THRILLER THAT WILL STARTLE AND THRILL THE WORLD.

"The Lost City"
"The Lost City"
"The Lost City"

Is a distinct surprise in serial production, going further in its thrills and sensations than anything yet produced for the screen.

Laid in the African Jungles and vast deserts stretches, the story calls for all the wild denizens of the adventuresome quarter of the world, and thus we find uncivilized natives, lions, tigers, leopards, elephants, camels, gorillas, chimpanzees, zebras, giraffes, aligators, and many other wild animals, all playing their parts in this gigantic story, adding their own individual thrills to this sensational tale.

Deep into the jungle went the daring company of players to enact this thrilling and intensely dramatic story, braving the very jaws of death in their determination to picture the terrifying dangers of these strange lands, uncivilized people and ferocious beasts.

Hazardous indeed was the venture of the big company, but the story called for realism *and this could hardly have been possible with* caged or tame animals. Hence the trip into the jungle itself, to tempt the many beasts to display their natural ferocity before the camera, while the performers portrayed the *many sensational scenes of this marrellous* production.

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MR. FAZLUL HUQ'S LATEST.

WHAT HE SAID.

BENGAL PRESS' CRITICISM.

The following is the presidential speech of the Hon. Mr. Fazlal Haq at the Moslem Conference, Dacca:—

Gentlemen, you have been pleased to summon me to preside over your deliberations at this momentous period in the history of our community and our country, and believe me when I say, that although I keenly feel the sense of responsibility inseparable from such a position, I also fully appreciate the signal honour that you have conferred upon me through blessings of Almighty Providence, I have had the honour and the privilege of presiding over many a public gatherings of All-India character, and I hope I can say without any vanity that I have been singularly fortunate in occupying positions of responsibility and trust in almost all those All-India organisations, whose activities have hitherto moulded the thoughts and opinions of our people in response to the growing nationhood of India. But seldom before, in the course of my past political career have I felt a keener sense of responsibility than I do at the present moment, faced with the task of taking a prominent part in the discussions of problems, on the very political existence of our community. India is now passing through one of the most critical periods in her history and political questions are now far more complicated than at any time they have been before. I rely on Providence to guide me in the discharge of my duties and I take courage in the thought that I have got before me a fit audience though few and that you will always allow sound sense and sober judgment to guide you in all your deliberations.

BOYCOTT OF SCHOOLS.

Gentlemen, turning now to the immediate question before us, we have got to consider whether we should withdraw our boys from the educational institution of the country. It has been said that the matter is beyond the pale of discussion because our Moulanas have given us the Fatwa that we cannot keep our boys in the existing educational institutions without laying ourselves open to the charge of imidenity to Islam. We have therefore, first of all to consider whether, in the face of these Fatwas, we are at all free to act. Now gentlemen, personally speaking, I maintain inspite of all the Fatwas in the world that we are permitted by the tenets of our glorious faith to exercise our judgment freely in this as in other matters. No one disputes the fact that the "Holy Quoran" has commanded us to avoid Mowalat with Jews, Infidels and others under certain circumstances. We have thus first of all to decide whether the antecedent circumstances exist which render Tarke-Mowalat incumbent on Moslems and secondly how far a particular course of conduct militates against a policy of Tarke-Mowalat. It is obvious that in the decision of both these questions, reason and judgment must be allowed to have full play; we can certainly consult our Moulanas on these matters, if we like, but we need not thereby surrender our own independent judgment in the enunciations of principles there can, of course, be no room for discussion but in the application of facts we must allow our reasoning faculties to come into play.

DECISIONS OF MOULANAS.

Besides the decision of these matters can seldom be sound or correct unless it is based upon a full consideration of all attendant facts and circumstances. Now, our Moulanas are no doubt very esteemable gentlemen but they live and move and have their being in an atmosphere somewhat different from that of mortal earth and they are seldom cognizant of the realities of life. To take the decision of the Moulanas on these questions just as implicitly as we take our coat from our tailor seems to me to be the height of folly. A little reflection will show that even in the enunciation of a policy of Tarke-Mowalat, our Moulanas have allowed prudential considerations to prevail and this could only be possible by allowing reason and judgment to come into play. If Tarke-Mowalat has really become incumbent on all Moslems, it must have become so without reservation for all persons and in all stations of life. The withdrawal of our boys from existing educational institutions is only one of the items in the programme but why are not the Moulanas insisting on implict compliance with all the other items? There can be no question of taking up items one by one and the questions of prudence and practicability are allowed to prevail. Besides, it is well-known that even on the question how far a violation of any of the items of the non-cooperation programme militates against Tarke-Mowalat, there is distinct divergence of opinion amongst the Moulanas themselves. I repeat therefore, that it is open to us to consider whether it is permissible, consistent with our fidelity to our Faith, to refuse to follow the particular course of conduct which we are called upon to follow.

Gentlemen, if then we are free to act, how are we to act in this matter? Man always acts with an object and in deciding upon a particular course, the pros and cons have got to be carefully considered. Now what is our object in deciding upon a policy or boycott of existing educational institutions? I take it that these objects are, first to take our vengeance on the British people for the Khilafat wrongs and the Punjab atrocities and secondly, to establish our own institutions and thereby pave the way for building up our national character. Granting both these objects are desirable boycott of educational institutions helps neither.

POLICY OF BOYCOTT.

Now, while a policy of boycott is bound to defeat its own object it will at the same time recoil on our heads and cause incalculable harm and injury to our national interests without being productive of any good. A boycott of educational institutions at the present moment involves two courses: first, repudiation of Government grants in the case of aided institutions, jeopardising the very existence of these institutions, and secondly, a wholesale withdrawal of boys from Government institutions leading to a stoppage of the education of millions of our boys while there are no national institutions of our own. Let us take up the question of repudiation of Government grants. Consider what really these Government grants are, whose money is it and where does this money come from. Every one knows that the British Government in India does not bring this money from England. It is our own money and is paid to us from sums realised from our own people in shape of revenues and taxes. It is absurd to refuse these grants because the money comes from official sources. Suppose my brother sends me a money-order should I refuse to accept the money-order, simply because it comes to me through the British postal agencies, or suppose a thief makes away with my money and afterwards surrenders a portion of the body; am I to throw away the portion recovered, simply because I hate the thief from whose hands I received the money back? Instead of refusing to accept Government grants we should insist on more money being spent on education in India. As is well known, only about three per cent. of the population in India can be called remotely literate and in spite of the natural gift of the people, India at the present day, presents an appalling picture of illiteracy, hardly equalled by that of any other country under a civilised system of administration. We should certainly have our own national institutions and we should do our best to compel Government to contribute towards the up-keep of these institutions, but we have got no national institutions of our own at the present moment and it will be the very height of folly to refuse Government grants to our existing institutions, till we get institutions of our own. Let me illustrate my remarks by another example. Suppose in this City of Dacca we happen to have a serious grievance against the Municipal authorities and to show our indignation we decide upon a boycott of all the manifestations of Municipal activity in the city including water supply. There will naturally be some items in the programme of boycott which may perhaps be taken up at once, but would any one in his senses, advise us to refuse drinking municipal water till we have got water works or tanks of our own? We may put the Municipal water works under a ban, but we can not refuse to quench our thirst till we have got our own unpolluted water to drink. Very similar, if not even stronger, is the case against the boycott of educational institutions.

SOME PLAIN FACTS.

As regards the question of the withdrawal of boys from existing institutions we have got to remember a few facts. There are at present 81,701 educational institutions in Bengal of which 49,225 are public and only 2,476 are private. The number of pupils in the public institutions is 1,862,526 and the private 69,209. Of these public institutions, 50 are Arts and Professional Colleges, 64 High Schools, 1,906 Middle Schools, 44,926 Primary and 1,462 special schools. Out of these 412 are under the direct management of Government (comprising almost the total number of the most eminent of all the colleges and a large majority of H. E. School) 2,916 under District Boards and Municipalities, 78,871 are unaided. The total expenditure on all those institutions amounted in 1918-19 to Rs. 27,797,655 of which Provincial Revenues contributed Rs. 86,27,201 and District and Municipal funds contributed Rs. 15,30,919. In other words out of more than 2¾ crores spent on education, direct or indirect, Government aid amounted to a little over a crore, the balance coming mainly from fees realised from boys. Now, under present conditions, parents and guardians freely bear the cost of the education of their boys, because they know that the education which boys receive will open out to them a career in life. Things will be wholly different under a system of education in National Institutions. Every one will know that the education imparted to the boys will lead to no career in life and people will not be tempted to spend as much then, on the education of their boys as they do at the present moment. The result will be that the income from fees will be much less and our national institutions will have to be maintained mainly from other sources.—The "A. B. Patrika."

MR. HAQUE'S CONTRETEMPS.

The "A. B. Patrika" writes:—

For his speech at Dacca the Hon. Maulvi Fazlal Haq finds himself locked in the warm embraces of the "Englishman" and the other journal whose name we are not permitted to take. They say that in altered circumstances one may find himself with strange bed-fellows. Mr. Huq was so long a veritable *dushmon* in the eyes of Anglo-India but he is suddenly discovered to be a very precious jewel. And what is the reason of this sudden change of the "angle of vision"? It is the old story. Abuse your countrymen and you become the wisest man among them. Support a repressive or reactionary measure and you will be held up as Daniel come to judgment. It has so happened always in this country. Gandhi, the supporter of Indemnity Bill, was the ideal political sage whom moderate princes like Messrs. S. N. Bannerjea, Srinivas Shastri and others were asked to follow. But he became a "quack doctor" as soon as he advised non-cooperation to his countrymen in protest against the Punjab and Khilafat wrongs, Pandit Malaviya was described to be a "fanatic" when he raised his powerful voice for the atrocities in the Punjab. He was however adjudged to be [illegible] himself when he condemned non-cooperation in education. It is not the [illegible] that Mr. Fazlal Haq should, in the same manner, be found as one of the most reverenced men in the country for his rather militant speech at Dacca. But the special honour that has been accorded to him in the columns of the Anglo-Indian journals is due not so much to the views he expressed against the impracticability and undesirability of the boycott of schools but to his violent denunciation of the leaders of the non-cooperation movement. We have in these columns expressed ourselves strongly against the withdrawal of boys but we have never made any the least suggestion challenging the sincerity of the leaders of the movement. It is always bad policy to impute motives to your opponent when there are reason and commonsense on your side. The reasons given by Mr. Huq against the boycott of schools are cogent and convincing enough to need personal invectives to lend weight to them.

Mr. Fazlal Huq said that he did not wish to say anything disrespectful of one, meaning of course Mahatma Gandhi, "who was held in the highest respect and reverence by millions in India" but "most of the other leaders were notoriously irresponsible agitators of questionable antecedents, the sincerity of whose motives" he "had every reason to question." This, we are sure, is too sweeping and uncharitable a statement and altogether uncalled for. Has Mr. Haqe taken a census of the leaders of the non-cooperation movement and found "most" of them to be "notoriously irresponsible agitators of questionable antecedents"? He did not stop here, but suggested further that there are some among the leaders of the movement "who have frankly and openly confesed to him that they did not care a brass farthing for the Khilafat but that their sole object in pushing forward the programme of the boycott of educational institution was to bring back the days of anarchist outrages and thereby pave the way for a revolution in India." This is speaking in the right orthodox bureaucratic fahsion which is to condemn a whole movement for the utterance of one or two supposed leaders of it. It is indeed a remarkable contrast between the Hon. Maulavi Fazlal Huq thundering his fulminations at the British Raj for the Khilafat wrong at the Town Hall and the Mr. Haque at the Moslem Conference at Dacca indulging in violent denunciation of his own countrymen for their efforts to redress the Khilafat wrong. One is rather apt to wonder at Mr. Haqe championing the cause of those who have "stake in the country" and denouncing people who have no such stake but who are bent on advancing a "scheme of blood, rapine and plunder." "The stake in the country" theory has so long been propounded and preached by the traditional enemies of Indian aspirations. It is sad that Mr. Fazlal should take his cue from them at this late hour of the day and furnish one more instance of the Kaleidoscopic change to be found in our political leaders.

WHERE TO GO?

The "Servant" writes:—

We appear in all humility before the Hon. Mr. Fazlul Huq and the editors of the "Patrika" and the "Bengalee," the three great upholders of the present system of education for the solution of the dimculty [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

REFORMS AND FINANCIAL RELATIONS.

CHANGES IN PRESCRIBED MAJOR HEADS.

GENERAL REVISION.

From Our Correspondent

DELHI, Dec. 18.

The introduction of the reforms will bring about a complete change in the financial relations between the central and provincial Governments which will involve some important changes in the general form of accounts and in the prescribed major heads. The necessity for making these changes has at the same time afforded an opportunity of carrying out a complete revision and arrangement of the existing scheme of major heads, which it has been felt for some time has needed improvement in several directions. The changes described below have received the sanction of the Secretary of State and are now published for general information. They should be given effect to in the estimates and accounts commencing with those for the year 1921-22.

Provincial Governments have hitherto had no separate revenues of their own, their resources being obtained mainly from a share of divided heads of revenue and from lump assignments from the imperial revenues. The transactions of the imperial and provincial sections have accordingly been combined, but are shown under distinct divisions against each major head of revenue and expenditure in the general accounts and estimates. In the future, however, a definite source of revenue will be allocated to the provincial Governments, and there will be a complete separation between the revenues and expenditure of the central and provincial Governments, though all the moneys received from the resources of the provincial revenue will be paid to the public account, of which the Governor-General in Council will continue to be the custodian. It will no longer be necessary, therefore to record together the Imperial and provincial transactions against each head of account. The accounts and estimates of the Government of India will in future embrace the transactions of the central Government only under each head of account, the transactions of the provincial Governments appearing in them merely as a net addition to or withdrawal from their banking account with the central Government.

EXPENDITURE IN ENGLAND.

At present all revenue realised and expenditure incurred in England, which are finally adjusted in the home accounts, are treated as imperial, irrespective of whether they pertain to an imperial, provincial or divided head. In future, the incidence of revenue and expenditure will be determined by the division of subjects between the central and provincial Governments. The Secretary of State and the High Commissioner for India will maintain separate accounts of the expenditure incurred in England, on behalf of the provincial Governments and the revenue realised, if any, in respect of provincial subjects, and they will furnish to each provincial Government copies of the accounts and estimates relating to provincial transactions. The net expenditure incurred in England on behalf of each provincial Government will be charged to its balance in India at the end of each quarter.

To avoid an inflation of the accounts and the resultant erroneous impression as to the incidence of revenue in India, the working expenses of the railways are at present deducted from the gross receipts, and the net receipts only are shown on the revenue side of the accounts. It has been decided that the same procedure shall be followed in the case of the other two commercial services, viz., irrigation works and Posts and Telegraphs. Accordingly the working expenses of the irrigation works and the expenditure on revenue account in respect of the Posts and Telegraphs will be shown in the accounts as a deduction from revenue interest charges relative to the former remaining on the expendiure side.

Gain or loss by exchange on the net home expenditure of the provincial Government, as also on the net outlay in England on the commercial services, will in future be credited or charged, as the case may be, to the provincial Governments or to the commercial department concerned. The gain or loss in respect of the net expenditure of the central Government not relating to the commercial services will be credited or charged in lump under the revenue or expenditur head, "Exchange" in the central accounts. This head will also record in the provincial accounts the exchange on the net home expenditure of the provincial Governments. For the purpose of these adjustments the exchange will be calculated monthly on the basis of the average of the daily Calcutta telegraphic transfer rates on London during the month.

A list of the major heads of revenue and expenditure as now revised is also published The changes introduced are explained below.

CHANGES INTRODUCED.

The transfers now made between the Imperial and provincial revenues will be discontinued, and there will be substituted therefore fixed contributions from the provincial Governments to the central Government, and also fixed assignments in consideration of the allocation to the provinces of a share in the revenue realised from taxation on incomes. There may also occasionally be some miscellaneous adjustments between the central and provincial Governments in respect of services rendered by one to another. The adjusting head, "Transfers between Imperial and Provincial Revenues," has therefore been replaced by two new heads, "Contributions and Assignments to the Central Government by Provincial Governments," and "Miscellaneous Adjustments between the Central and Provincial Governmetns" the heads will be opened on both the receipt and expenditure side, the entry under the former head on the expenditure side presenting the payments by the provincial Governments and the entry on the receipt side the credits, to the central Government. It has also been decided that with the greater independence of provincial finance under the altered conditions the present rule against inter-provincial adjustments in Article 1337, Civil Account Code, shall be rescinded.

PROVISION AGAINST FAMINE.

Each provincial Government will be required in future to set aside from its resources a fixed sum every year for famine insurance, and the appropriation of one million pounds a year hitherto made from the imperial revenues for famine relief and insurance now disappears and with it also the head "Reduction of Avoidance of Debit." The sums thus set aside by the provincial Governments will be devoted in the first instance to outlay on the construction of protective works, and if necessary on relief measures, the sum not required for these purposes being utilised in building up a famine insurance fund. The balance at the credit of the fund will be regarded as invested with the central Government which will pay interest on it, and it will be available for application when necessary to any of the objects mentioned above and also the grant of advances to cultivators. In order to give effect to the above scheme for famine insurance by the provincial Governments the major head, "Famine Relief and Insurance," which will come under the miscellaneous section, has been split up into sub head (A) Famine Relief, and (B) Transfers to Famine Insurance Fund for the record respectively of (A) outlay on relief measures and (B) the transfer to a separate head in the debt section of the accounts of the annual appropriations to the famine insurance fund. As it is desirable that the entire outlay on relief in any year, inclusive of the portion met from the balance at the credit of the fund, should be shown as famine expenditure in the provincial accounts, it is also necessary to open a head on the receipt side to show the transfers from the famine insurance fund to meet famine outlay, and a new head "Transfers from Famine Insurance Fund," has accordingly been opened.

IRRIGATION WORKS.

Under the present classification charges on account of irrigation works are shown under five heads, namely (1) capital outlay on irrigation works, not charged to revenue, i.e., productive works; (2) outlay on protective works financed from the famine insurance grant. (3) outlay on protective works financed from outside that grant. (4) working expenses on productive and protective works (collectivley designated major works) including interest on debt; and (5) minor works and navigation. The receipts are classified under two heads, viz., (1) major works, and (2) minor works and navigation. The basis of the existing heads is thus a classification of irrigation works into major and minor works. This distinction is now, however, based, as the nomenclature would apply, on the size of the works. Major works are the funds for the capital expenditure on which are provided wholly or mainly either from borrowing or from the famine insurance grant, with the additional reservation that they must be susceptible of having reliable capital accounts kept of them, while minor works include all works not classed as major and met wholly from revenue. A distinction based on the source from which the capital expenditure is met cannot, however, be retained under the reforms scheme, especially as borrowed funds will not hereafter be required to be applied to productive works only, and it will be permissible to finance from borrowings unproductive as well as productive works. It has therefore been decided to replace the distinction between major and minor works by a classification based on the productivity of the works, and the transactions relating to irrigation works will in future be exhibited in the accounts as follows:—(1) The outlay on the construction of irrigation works not charged to revenue will be shown under a single major head outside the revenue account as at present, but sub-divided into productive and unproductive; (2) the outlay on the construction of irrigation works charged to revenue will also be shown under a single major head in the revenue section, sub-divided into (a) works financed from ordinary revenues; (3) the receipts and charges relating to waterways and navigable canals and to embankments and other purely agricultural works will be separated off from those relating to irrigation works proper and shown under a separate heading, waterways and embankment; (4) for the purpose of showing maintenance charges, irrigation works will be divided into two classes, viz., those for which capital accounts are kept and those for which such accounts are not kept and each of these classes will be represented by a distinct major head in the revenue section of the accounts, the latter of which will also include miscellaneous expenditure on surveys of irrigation projects, etc.; (5) the works for which capital accounts are kept will be further sub-divided into (a) productive, (b) protective and (c) unproductive works, direct receipts, working expenses, and the portion of land revenue due to irrigation being shown on the receipt side separately in respect of each of these classes of works and the interest charges on the expenditure side.

PRODUCTVE AND UNPRODUCTIVE WORK.

It has also been decided that for the purpose of determining the productivity of an old work developed by the British Government the capital expended by that Government be regarded as capital at charge on which interest is chargeable, and that when a work which was expected to be productive proves to be unproductive, as defined in the Public Works Department code, or *vice versa*, the necessary transfer of booked outlay between the productive and unproductive classes of works be effected, so as to bring the accounts into accord with the facts. The outlay on the construction of railway charged to revenue is now shown nuder three district heads construction of protective railways, construction of railways charged to revenue, in adoition to that charged under famine insurance, and construction of railways charged to provincial revenues. It has been decided to

(Continued on next page.)

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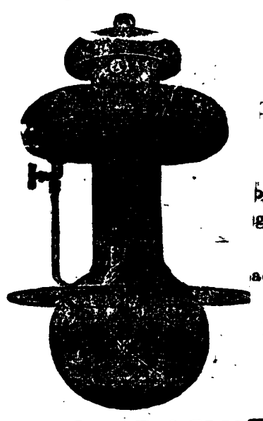

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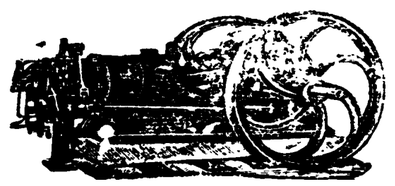

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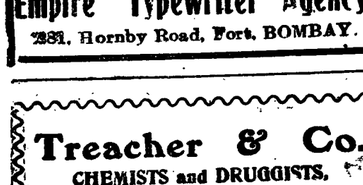

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REFORMS AND FINANCIAL RELATION.

(Continued from previous page.)

provide a single head in place of these three, the incidence being central or provinvial according to the source from which the funds for construction are provided.

At present capital outlay on telegraph lines is shown under a minor head subordinate to the major head. Posts and telegraphs, petty outlay on buildings up to Rs. 2,500, is treated as contingent expenditure of the department and outlay in excess of this amount is adjusted as a charge of the Public Works Department. The posts and telegraph department is a commercial department and it is desirable that all expenditure included on its account should be brought together. A new head has therefore been opened on the expenditure side to record all expenditure of a capital nature.

Substantial sums are now being set apart from revenue for the purchase and cancellation of the long-term loans which have been floated in recent years while Provincial Governments may hereafter devote borrowed funds to unproductive purchases, provided they establish sinking funds for the discharge of the unproductive liability. It is desirable therefore to introduce a separate head to show the application of these funds and a new head "Sinking Funds" has been opened under the section relating to interest charges, the heading of the section being altered to "Debt Services."

A new major head "Currency" has been opened on both sides to bring together the receipts and charges on account of the currency department which are now scattered over several heads of the account and owing to the growing importance of the expenditure involved separate heads have been provided for expenditure on audit and civil aviation. The existing head "Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments" has been split up into three major heads on the expenditure side, viz., "Industries," "Scientific Depatrments" and "Miscellaneous Departments" and two on the receipt side, viz., "Industries", and "Miscellaneous Departments." Annexure 2 shows the ditribution of the existing minor heads betwen the three expenditure heads. On the receipt side the transactions relating to the scientific and the miscellaneous departments will appear under the head "Miscellaneous Departments."

To discriminate the stamp receipts pertaining to commercial and court-fee stamps respectively the head "Stamps" has been sub-divided into non-judicial and judicial, both on the receipt and expenditure side. The expenditure head "General Administration" will be split up into four sub-heads, "Heads of provinces," "Legislative bodies," "Secretariat and headquarters establishment" and "Commissioners," and the head "Education" into five sub-heads, both on the receipt and expenditure side, viz., "University, secondary, primary, special and general," the last sub-head being used for the exhibition of receipts and expenditure common to or outside the different classes of education.

REVENUE HEADS.

The head "Provincial rates," both on the receipt and expenditure side, has been abolished. No expenditure is incurred under that head at present while the receipts are insignificant and may suitably be included under land revenue. The charges for refunds and assignments at present follow the incidence of the head of revenue, to which they relate, being central or provincial according as the correspond ing revenue head is central or provincial. There is no particular advantage in bringing together all charges on account of refunds or assignments under the separate major heads while the mixing up of charges of varying incidence results in confusion the expenditure heads, "Refunds and drawwacks and assignments and compensation ahve, therefore, been abolished. The charges will be transferred to the respective subject heads "Refunds and drawbacks" appearing as deductions from revenue and "Assignments and compensations and expenditure." The head "Civil, furlough and absentee allowances" is rarely used in India as the leave allowances of officers paid in this country are debited to the same head as their salaries and the only charges recorded in India under that head are the trifling sums paid by Government to officers proceeding on leave from foreign service. It has been decided that payments of leave alowances in England, and to officers on foreign service in India, should be charged to the respective subject heads and the special head for these allowances has therefore been abolished.

CHANGES IN DESIGNATIONS.

The designation of the existing major heads "Income-tax," "London Courts of Law," "Jails" and "Sanitation," have been altered respectively to "Taxes on Income," "Administration of Justice," "Jails and Convict Settlement," and "Public Health." In the section relating to expenditure not charged to revenue the head "India's financial contribution to the war" has been omitted and a new head "Outlay on waterways" has been opened to show the outlay on the recently sanctioned Grand Trunk Canal in Benbal. Additional heads will be opened as necessary when provincial Governments undertake expenditure on objects, other than the construction of railways, irrigation works or waterways from borrowed funds.

Some changes have also been made in the grouping of the major heads into sections and the order of their arrangement. The section relating to famine relief and insurance disappears. On the other hand a separate section has been continued for the operations of the mints and the currency departments and for the allied transactions relating to exchange.

In lettering the several sections of the major heads the capital sections of the major heads the capital sections of the commercial departments have been indicated by duplication of the letter, which distinguishes the corresponding revenue section. Under the present arrangement a student of the finance and revenue accounts of the Government of India finds considerable difficulty in getting a view of the entire transactions relating to railways and irrigations werks owing to the revenue and capital heads being placed in different sections. While it is necessary that the transactions which affect the revenue surplus, or deficit, should be kept separate in the accounts, from those which do not, it is desirable at the same time, if possible, to show in one place the entire transactions relating to the commercial services. To attain both ends the plan of double lettering has been adopted. It will supply a link between the revenue and capital section of the commercial services and though in the general accounts and estimates the capital transactions, outside the revenue account, will appear after all the transactions relating to the revenue account the subsidiary statements relating to the former will in the finance and revenue accounts be shown immediately after those relating to the corresponding revenue heads.

The following changes will be made in the debit section of the accounts: (1) The Provincial Governments have been given the power to raise loans on revenues allocated to them and to show the operations connected with such borrowings new heads will be opened under permanent and temporary debt.

ADVANCES.

Provincial Governments may in future obtain advances from the central Government and in order to show such loans, and their repayments, a new central ledger head will be opened designated "Loans between central and provincial Governments" immediately after the provincial advance and loan account.

The deposit head "exchange on remittance accounts," which was discontinued in 1915, will be re-introduced in order that all gains and losses from exchange may first be shown under a single head. Pending distribution, at the end of the year, between the revenue capital and debt sections transfers to the revenue and capital accounts will be made in accordance with the procedure indicated in paragraph above and it will be considered, in regard to each individual year, whether the amount of exchange remaining undistributed under the deposit head should be kept in suspense or otherwise appropriated.

The head "appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt" will be abolished as there will be no such appropriations in future and its place will be taken by a head "Famine insurance funds," to show the transactions relating to the funds to be maintained by provincial Governments in future.

OTHER CHARGES.

This head will exhibit on the receipt side the sums out of each year's famine insurance provisions, which are not required for outlay on relief measures or protective works, and on the expenditure side the transfer of sums at credit of the funds for expenditure on these objects or for the grantof advances to cultivators. In the case of transfers for outlay on relief measures the corresponding credits will appear under the revenue heads "Transfers from famine insurance fund." In the case of advances to cultivators, however, the advances and recoveries will be booked in the first instance under the head loans and advances by provincial Governments, the net receipts or issues in each year, in respect of the portion financed from the famine insurance funds, being transferred at the end of the year to the head prescribed to show the transactions of the funds. This head will be closed to balance in the Government books and the balance at the end of the year in each province will show the amount at credit of the provincial Government concerned in respect of its famine insurance fund. As the balance at credit of the fund can be devoted to expenditure chargeable to revenue, as well as to advances to cultivators, which will be brought to account in the debt section, it is not possible to show the application of the fund in a single head or group of heads in the regular accounts but a *pro forma* account will be maintained for this purpose and included in the finance and revenue accounts.

The head "Loans to District Boards for railway construction" will be abolished as a separate head is not required for the small transactions recorded under this head, which can conveniently be included in the general heads "Loans by the central and provincial Governments."

The designation of the head "Balances of provincial allotments" will be changed to "Balances of provincial Governments."

It is necessary that the form of the accounts should in future permit of the discrimination of expenditure of provincial Governments between reserved and transferred subjects and for the purposes of financial control that they should also distinguish between voted and non-voted expenditure, in the case of expenditure of both the central and provincial Governments. The Comptroller and Auditor-General will issue separate instructions to the accounts officers to secure these objects.

The changes in the financial system referred to above necessitate some alterations in the form of the opening statements in the finance and revenue accounts. These have been settled in consultation with the Secretary of State and the Comptroller and Auditor-General will give effect to them in the accounts for the year 1921-22. It ha salso been decided to make a general revision of the detailed statements in these accounts as to make them more intelligible to the general public and to append notes explaining the figures included in each statement or group of statements.

The revision necessary in the statements relating to the railway accounts has been settled in consultation with the Secretary of State and will be given effect to in the accounts for the year 1920-21. The mor important of these changes are: (a) That the distinction hitherto shown in the accounts between railways worked by companies, which have undergone the process of purchase by the State, and those which, by their constitution have been State railways worked by companies from the first, will be abolished, and (b) that the finance and revenue accounts will in future bring out clearly the actual expenditure incurred each year against the sanction accorded by the Secretary of State.

The revision of the remaining statements in these accounts is under consideration.

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Accountant.

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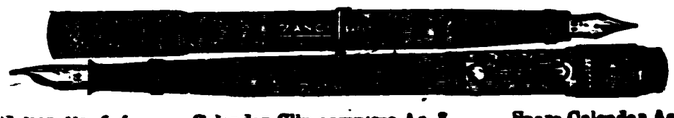

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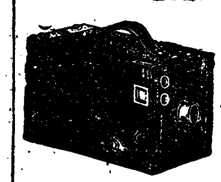

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